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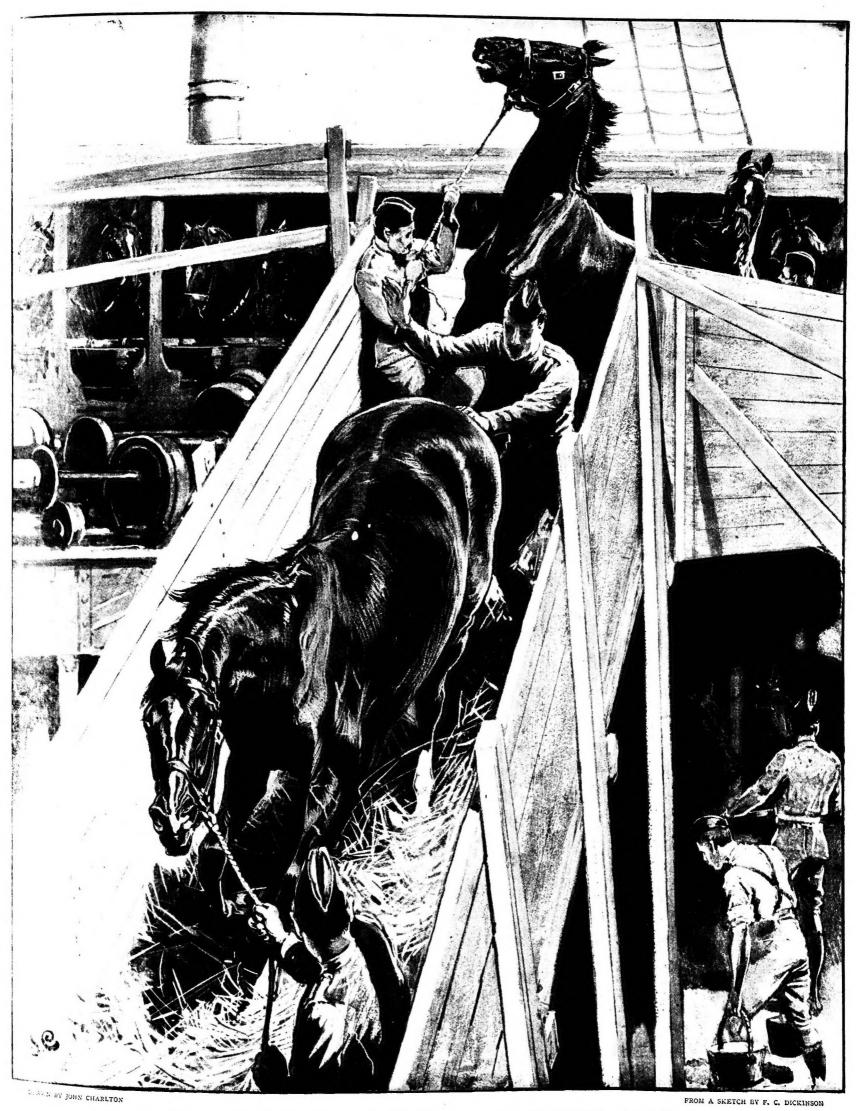
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Topics of the Elcck

WAR with the Transvaal has come at last.
The manner of its coming was unexpected.
The Defiance Even those who had gauged the strength and of the Boer character of the delusions with which the Boer mind has of late years been filled, were scarcely appropried for the arrogance and audacity of the

prepared for the arrogance and audacity of the Ultimatum presented to Her Majesty's Government last Monday. As we read that amazing document, we may see now how vain were the hopes of a peaceful settlement which obtained in this country up to the last moment, and which so sober and clear-headed a politician as the Duke of Devonshire was actually engaged in voicing at the very moment that the virtual declaration of war was in process of translation at Her Majesty's Agency in Pretoria. From the first the Transvaal Government never intended to deal fairly with the grievances of the Uitlanders. That they had of malice prepense made up their minds to fight sooner is, perhaps, not strictly accurate. They, probably, hoped to drag out the negotiations with the idea of tiring us, or, perhaps, they calculated that we should cease to urge our demands, or that we should be satisfied with a lame and inconclusive arrangement, when once we realised that their obstinacy might bring about the calamity of a South African war. This mistake has been their ruin, for it obviously persuaded them to allow the quarrel to drift until there were no means of extricating themselves from their difficulties except by letting loose the dogs of a suicidal war. Great Britain has no reason to be dissatisfied with the way in which the rupture has been brought about. She, at any rate, has been patient to the last, and although it is true that she was resolved to fight sooner than abandon the cause she had undertaken, the responsibility for the war does not fall on her shoulders. It has been forced upon her first by the formal challenge sent to her last Monday, and secondly by the intolerable policy of the South African Republic as set forth with unmistakable frankness in the terms of that challenge. There are two things which that document says clearly, and which we cannot possibly admit. In the first place we are told that the Uitlander Question does not concern us, and in the second place it is intimated to us that the power which has in keeping the interests "of all South Africa" is not Great Britain, but the semidependent Dutch Republic, which owes its existence to us. It is precisely because the second of these contentions is the reverse of the truth that the first is also devoid of foundation. That under the terms of the Convention of 1884 we have no explicit right to demand the franchise for the Uitlanders is true, although the Transvaal ignores the fact that if we want a technical and legal justification we can find it in the pledges given by President Kruger to Sir Hercules Robinson in 1881 when the Pretoria Convention was negotiated. We rest our right to intervene, however, on something far stronger and broader than a mere promise. If that promise had never been given we still could not have allowed the persistence of the state of things which has of late years grown up at Johannesburg and the other Uitlander centres in the Transvaal. It is contrary to all British principles that in the regions over which this country dominates inequalities shall be permitted in the treatment of the various classes of white men, and since it is this country and not the Transvaal which is the Paramount Power in South Africa, the Government of that region throughout its whole extent must be based on the fundamental principles of British politics. We are challenged then on two questions which are vital to us-the question of equal rights for white men in South Africa and the question of our paramountcy. Such a challenge we cannot refuse to take up, even if it were presented to us in a form which did not touch our national honour. We deplore the war, but it is none of our seeking. We have tried our best to secure a peaceful settlement and we have failed. The ends for which we have striven are, however, far more important than the sacrifices which may now be imposed upon us. To abandon those ends and to shrink from those sacrifices would be unworthy of our traditions and of the moral principles by which the expansion of our Empire is justified.

LORD STANLEY'S appeal to employers on behalf of Reservists summoned to colour on Behalf of the Reservists response in most cases. All he asks is that these men's situations shall be kept open for them to occupy after their release by the

State from active military service. When that cannot be done—in some instances it might involve very grave inconvenience—the employer could, at all events, undertake to provide work in some other department of his business. It comes terribly hard on a Reservist who has made a comfortable position for his family in civilian society to go to the wars afflicted by the thought that, should he return, he will have to begin the battle of life afresh. The alacrity with which these men have replied to the official call to arms shows that they recognise the duty they owe to their country and are resolved to discharge it come what may. But there is another and conflicting duty which cannot fail to torture their thoughts while en route to South Africa—the duty they owe to their

wives and families. It would relieve their minds greatly on that point if, before they embark, they received assurance of regular employment, fairly remunerated, being at their disposal on their return home. It is gratifying to know that this has been done already by various employers, including the London County Council.

M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU has afforded fresh

proof that the French nation now possesses a Formidable Prime Minister of really excellent quality. By settling the formidable Creuzot strike in a manner satisfactory to both employers and employed, and that, too, off hand, he probably saved Paris from grave commotions. The thousands of workmen who had thrown up employment at the great ironworks had announced their intention of making a demonstration in force at the capital, and, as their revolt was supposed to be of Socialistic origin, a tumultuous gathering would have been inevitable. Happily, the mediation of the head of the Government saved peaceable Parisians from that peril. His sagacious and honest award was at once acclaimed by both parties as reasonable and, on the whole, equitable. What M. Schneider chiefly objected to was the demand that he should publicly recognise the existence of the men's trade union, and agree to discuss with its representatives every matter affecting the workmen's interests. That concession has often been sought on this side of the Channel by militant trade unions, but never with success. To grant it would virtually hand over control to the employed, while the employer would have nothing for it but either to close his business or to act as the servant of his nominal servants. On this crucial point, the award gave a little to each litigant, holding that whereas the union stands in the position of a "natural and logical" mediator whenever labour interests are concerned, it would be unwarrantable to force its mediatory services on any employer. So far as that goes, therefore, M. Waldeck-Rousseau's decision leaves the situation very much as it

The White Man's Burden

stood previous to the Creuzot strike.

WHILE the Sirdar in the Soudan and Mr. Chamberlain at the Colonial Office have been trying to come to terms with the militant difficulties of Africa, a little body of scientific men on the West Coast have been fighting a far more persistent opponent to the white man's

progress than either the Khalifa or Mr. Kruger-the malarial mosquito. It has long been believed that one form of mosquito-the anopheles is the name of this interesting varietypropagated and carried the parasite which is the specific cause of malaria. The result of Major Ross's expedition has been to confirm this belief by the discovery at Lagos of the anopheles mosquito in every malaria-ridden locality, and by the detection of the characteristic parasite in nearly every anopheles mosquito that was captured. Consequently the problem is reduced at first sight to one of very simple terms-first catch your anopheles mosquito and then you will succeed in stamping out malaria. The problem is, however, not to be solved quite so quickly as this, and the reason for it is singular and grimly humorous. Man himself is a harbourer of the malaria parasite; the mosquito, in fact, catches it from him; consequently a species of double destructure will have to be carried on before the malaria parasite disappears. It must be killed off simultaneously in man and the mosquito, and the methods which will do in the mosquito's case are too crude to be carried out with man.

The Court

THE QUEEN'S Council, held at Balmoral on Saturday, was one of the most important for many a long day, for Her Majesty then gave her formal assent to the calling together of Parliament next Tuesday, owing to the Transvaal crisis. It was quite a small Council, only the Duke of Connaught, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, and Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Fleetwood Edwards being present, with Mr. Almeric Fitzroy as clerk. Another consequence of the South African situation was the visit of Sir Redvers Buller to take leave of the Queen before assuming command of the British forces in South Africa. Indeed, there have been more visitors than usual this week at Balmoral. chiefly at dinner or luncheon. The Grand Duke Michael of Russia and Countess Torby dined with the Royal party one evening, whilst the Earl of Aberdeen, Viscount and Lady Georgiana Curzon and Dr. Lees, Dean of the Thistle, were among the other guests, Dr. Lees staying from Saturday to Monday to officiate at Divine Service before the Queen on Sunday. Her Majesty has taken long drives each day, the Hereditary Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg and Princess Francis-Joseph of Battenberg being her usual companions. Some of the Mar Lodge party often come over to Balmoral, the Tsarevitch, Princess Victoria, and the Duke and Duchess of Fife lunching with Her Majesty on Sunday, and the Oueen frequently has a small concert for her visitors. On Sunday afternoon Her Majesty and the whole Balmoral party went to Abergeldie to take tea with the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

The Royal circle round Balmoral will be breaking up before long. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, with their daughters, leave Abergeldie shortly to pay some country house visits before returning to Bagshot Park. Then Princess Victoria and Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark will be leaving Mar Lodge to join the Sandringham party. The Tsarevitch is staying at Mar Lodge with his cousins just now, and will spend a day or two at Balmoral during his stay in the North.

The Prince of Wales was only in town from Saturday to Monday on his return from Scotland. He had good sport in deerstalking

whilst staying with Lord Glenesk at Glenmuick, with its wide range of forests. A ball was given in the Prince's bonder on the last night of his stay. The weather was rather rong, Lat the Prince has been well braced up by the mountain air on I beside after the heat at Marienbad. On returning to town he receive a hir Redvers Buller to take leave, spent some hours with the Delegand Duchess of York, and went to the Avenue Theatre. Now the Irince is at Newmarket for the races, and for some shooting at Six-Mile Bottom, but he goes to Sandringham for the week-end. Next week he goes to stay with Lord and Lady Wolverton at Parince Munster, Dorset. The Princess is home again from her long visit to Denmark. She left Copenhagen on Monday morning, is agreed to by King Christian and most of the Danish Royal Lamily, and reached London the next evening.

The Queen of Holland has had a warm weber to Berlin. Emperor William and a large party of Prince and Queen Wilhelmina and her mother at the station, the Empress was attented to the new Palace at Potsdam, where the Empress well at them, and the Queens were then escorted to their quarter at the Stadt-Schloss. They occupied the Emperor's rooms, with had been beautifully re-decorated. The baptism of the bay son of the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Wied took place the day after their arrival, and was a very grand affair. Queen Wilhelmina, Emperor William, and the King of Wurtemberg and affair the child—stood sponsors. The Queens stayed three days at Potsdam, going thence to visit Queen Emma's family at Arolsen.

The oldest reigning Prince in Europe, the Good Duke of Luxemburg, continues in very precarious health. He has never completely recovered from the shock of his late carriage accident, when he was thrown into the road. The Gran's take loves to drive himself and also to drive exceedingly fast, are be turned the carriage sharply to avoid a cyclist. A wheel came of with disastrous result. Pneumonia followed the shock, and Duke Adolph being in his eighty-fourth year his subjects are naturally anxiets.

Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein is now on his way to Africa, having sailed on Saturday from Southampton in the Braemar Castle. His mother, father, and sister were at Waterloo to wish him good-bye. Princess Christian has put off her visit to Pirbright to lay the foundation-stone of the Cottage Homes for Soldiers and Sailors until December.

An interesting Imperial visitor is likely to be in England next year—Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia. He has long wanted to see England, and as the Paris Exhibition gives him a good excuse for a European tour, he proposes to come to London offer Paris. The Negus specially wishes to see the Queen in order to thank her for the territorial concessions near Lake Rudolph.

A monument to our Princess Alice, Grand Duchess of Hesse, is being planned by the ladies of the Duchy, who are collecting funds for a memorial at Darmstadt.

The Colossal Statue of the Duc d'Aumale, to be inaugurated at Chantilly to-morrow (Sunday), is doubly interesting as a memorial of the Orleans Prince, and as the work of an artist who has hitherto won his greatest triumphs in painting—M. Gerôme. Indeed, this is the first important figure from M. Gerôme's chief, for previously he has only produced statuettes. The statue is a very imposing piece of work, representing the Duke on horseback. He is in uniform, in the act of saluting, and both man and horse are full of life and spirit. The town of Chantilly has raised this monument in memory of the Duke's long residence at the Castle, and his gift of his treasures to the nation.

Club Comments

By "MARMADUKE"

When the force which Sir Redvers Buller is to command in South Africa has left, there will be more men withdrawn from England than on any previous occasion in history. Were the campaign to be prolonged so as to include the spring and summer months of 1900, the London season next year would be the dullet on record. There would be a positive famine in declarate men, and hostesses would either have to not entertain, or to enter the lane and the blind in the highways and by-ways to dance at their balls.

Neither during the wars under Wellington, nor at the time of the Crimean War, has so large a number of Key innen been engaged on service abroad as will be should that force be despatched to South Africa. Nearly three months is sever, must elapse before Sir Redvers Buller will be in common of his fall complement of men.

Every Englishman hopes that Sir Thomas Li to will recover the Cup, but, if he does, his victory may lead to home. Should Sir Thomas return with that trop would have to be sailed in the Solent, over which to Squadron reigns supreme. Sir Thomas Lipton is to an ember of the club, and were he not elected to that institution have to be run with the Royal Yacht Squadron sching aloof. That would not be a gracious attitude to assume of the towards Sir Thomas Lipton or towards the United States.

It is to be hoped that, in the event of the Shanr committee of the Royal Yacht Squadron will reach champion by electing him. Club elections, however to control, for a club is fiercely republican—all means and all have equally the right to have a voice in the cerns the club. A few prejudiced members on the Royal Yacht Squadron might easily make it improvides for the the Royal Yacht Squadron might easily make it improvides for the majority to act as would be most becoming. The range did Simulative to the Royal Yacht Squadron with the Cup, some contrivuous could be discovered to enable the committee to overcome that

Scientific men are very ingenious. That the plage it is invaded Europe is alarming, and experts are striving to discover by what means that disease is spreading. It has been suggested that it is conveyed from place to place by rats, and various methods have been devised to prevent rats from doing that. Jenner, who was the originator of vaccination, became convinced that schall ox was originator of vaccination, became convinced that schall ox was conveyed by dogs, and he was anxious to make it compulsory to have all the dogs in England vaccinated!

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THE GRAPHIC

The Bystander

"Stand by."-CAPTAIN CUTTLE

By J. ASHBY-STERRY

Til . versatile and humorous "Dagonet" has been asking in the Refer where the present writer was during the latest Sunday meeting in Trafalgar Square, and why he did not officiate as Laurana on the occasion? I can assure him I was present, and very true h mixed up with patriots, but if I had attempted to sing then at a there I am afraid it would not have been well received, and Is', whi have stood a very good chance of wearing my banjo rous a neck like a species of Elizabethan ruff. However, the whole mair was amusing, the eloquence of flying fruits was not to be gain I, and the argumentum ad tomatam was undoubtedly forcil I.-

W. yea get upon your feet to address a crowded street,
Y trany fancy you are eloquent and spry:
Per black you may refuse to ventilate your views—

al a'd a ruddy ripe tomato catch your eye!

When the people loudly shout, 'twill encourage you no doubt, in which your arguments, you find, are falling flat:

Apply an stiddenly will stop and the subject you will drop—

V. So the rotten egg is bursting on your hat!

The real try to raise your voice, and your language is most choice,

It that the ribald crowd unceasingly may jeer has the quickly stricken dumb, when a soft and juicy plum-Is med dexterously landed in your ear!

The river struggle through the crowd, and proclaim your views aloud, What he public madly dancing on your toes; And you think you'll go away, for you're weary of the fray—As the big banana knocks upon your nose!

Thus might I have sung had there been a chance for my small voice to have been heard amid the ceaseless roar of the mighty multitude.

A novel charm against sea-sickness is, I see, answered. It is that the voyager should be securely enveloped in newspapers before venturing for a trip on the briny. If they are properly arranged it is said that even the most qualmish can undertake the roughest Channel passage with impunity. We are not precisely informed. how the remedy is to be applied, whether the patient is to be thoroughly papered all over from top to toe, or whether his head and feet are to be left free. It strikes one that the appearance of a crowded steamer landing at the Admiralty Pier at Dover, with all the passengers disguised as paper parcels, will present a madly comical appearance. It is not made clear whether the remedial power is derived from the paper, the printer's ink, the character of the type, or the style of the writing. It would be interesting if the Lancet would have a few words to say on the subject. If this subtle power, whatever it may be, can vanquish mal-de-mer, why cannot it cure other things? If the therapeutic qualities of the various daily and weekly journals could only be properly tabulated what a glorious thing it would be! We should take one paper for a bad cold, another for indigestion, a third for a headache and a fourth for rheumatism. Doubtless the effect of a leading article absorbed through the pores of the skin would be something magical, and the marvellous cure of the gout by purchasing The Graphic and applying one of the famous "Bystander Bandages," fresh every week, would doubtless be the cause of countless testimonials.

The City Press evidently thinks there is but little ground for any alarm with regard to the stability of London. It opines that I am not an attentive reader of that journal, and assures me-with regard to the Smiddleld Market incident-"that there was never any danger of a Gerrible catastrophe' occurring, and that the railway authorities were aware all along of the exact position of affairs." I regret very much that I did not see the article in the excellent journal referred to a lenight have been better informed with regard to the exact state of the case. So might other journals which must have shore in ignorance in their commentaries on the circumstance and larg ago. Only the other day the Road said, speaking of Smithal at Market, "The Metropolitan Railway runs underneath the whole the ponderous structure. Iron girders were put up when the the was constructed thirty years ago, but the other day the engagering detectives discovered something in the nick of time: less have found it three weeks later a portion of the City of London w. I have fallen beneath the earth. For thirty years the corresives thesic tumes from the smoking engines passing constantly ben to, ate their way into the huge iron girders, until these became like semony crumbling sheets of charred cardboard." That looks very much like the chance of "a terrible catastrophe" occurring a masures had not been taken to prevent it—doesn't it? But there, I sary be wrong after all.

The Hand regress is very nice, and to fancy you are going with are certain extent. Sallsia The other day I thought I would give myself a treat and go when the times, and I have been repenting it ever since. In thement, I had all my trusty, janglesome, plaintashioned bells disestablished, and had their chirping electric What is the consequence? I press the least supplant them. what is the consequences the least supplant the result is nothing. I press buttons supplant the result is nothing. communicate upstairs and downstairs, and still no one informed the state was a state of the landing and shout, and am presently informed the state of the landing and shout, and am presently informed the state of the landing and shout, and am presently informed the state of the landing the weather has dried up the battery, or the wires have get are described or something else is out of order, and there is no means of a commission with the lower or upper world till it is put means of a commicating with the lower or upper world till it is put right. It are the covered, when too late, that the electric bell has a very distribution. a very definite organisation and a somewhat feeble constitution, and is condensally suffering from loss of voice. I am perpetually laving to evit in the doctor, and his fees amount to an annuity of no incomplete laving to evit in the doctor, and his fees amount to an annuity of no inconsider his sum. Why, oh why, did I "go with the times"? Why was a satisfied with the good old-fashioned, well-balanced bell that bell that save to gue to a pretty good tune, which it was some satisfaction to paid, and on which you could execute peal after peal if you half pened to be in a hurry or a rage?

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THE RENOWNED ZÆO in a NEW SENSATION, ADELINA'S GREAT SOMERSAULT. THE FLYING ORTELLOS. AROS SHOT FROM A ROMAN CROSS-BOW, ANNIE LUKER'S GREAT DIVE. ALVANTEE'S SLIDE FOR LIFE. PRINCESS TOPAZE. Weight. 18 lbs.; Height, 28 inches; Age 22. 200 ARTISTS. 100 TURNS. All Free. THE WORLD'S GREAT SHOW, 2.10 and 7.20. EARLY VARIETIES, 11.0 a.m. ALL FREE. Including ZÆO in the "SPIRIT of the SPHINX;" Mdlle. Adelina, believed to be the Most Marvellous Lady Gymnast in the World; PRINCESS TOPAZE, the Smallest Song and Dance Midget on Earth; the ACROBATIC BALLET TROUPE; the Marvellous FLYING ORTELLOS; the HUMAN ARROW Shot from a Cross-Bow; Jeannette Latour, Ballad Vocalist; the VEZZEYS, Dog Musicians; Winona, Champion Lady Shot of the World; Clarke, Glenny and Sheldon, The Haunted House; Willis, Comical Conjurer; The Sisters COLINI, Serios and Dancers; CLARKE and CLEMENT, Eccentric Comedians; ANNIE LUKER'S Dive from the Roof; Professor Horace's Marvellous Performing Dogs, Cats and Bantams; ALVANTEE'S Sensational Slide from the Roof to Stage; Grace Dudley, Serio; the Daisy Ballet Troupe; Louise Agnese, Irish Ballad Vocalist; Florrie Verne, Burlesque Singer and Dancer; the Charming BALLET OCTETTE; Judge, Top-Boot and Chair Dancer, PARKER'S Celebrated Jumping Dogs; Baroux and Bion, Eccentric Knockabouts; Duvalo, Contorionist; Edith Sylvesto, Serio and Legmania Artist: the Sisters Jeanes, Burlesque Singers and Dancers; CINATUS and El Zamond. Hand Sand Dancers; Midle. Adelina in her Facial Representations; the Cassons, Musical Vaudevilles, and a host of others. All Free in the WORLD'S GREAT SHOW, 2.10 and 7.20. EARLY VARIETIES, 11.0 a.m. 13 hours continuous Entertainment for One Shilling. Children 6d. Come Early and Stay Late.

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Stay Late.

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AMERICA CUP RACE

REALISTICALLY REPRESENTED DAY by DAY by MINIATURE

YACHTS on the LAKE.

By courtesy of the "New York Herald," the cablegrams received from the

Course will be

immediately transmitted to Earl's Court.

LAST WEEKS. Victoria, Queensland, West Australia.

LAST WEEKS. British South Africa.

LAST WEEKS. Ore Crushing Mills.

LAST WEEKS. Ore Crushing Mills.

LAST WEEKS. Hon. Artillery Company and other Bands.

E^{MPRESS} THEATRE, EARL'S COURT. SAVAGE SOUTH AFRICA.

LAST WEEKS LAST WEEKS LAST WEEKS LAST WEEKS LAST WEEKS Fillis's Monster Aggregation. Scenes of Savage Life. Horde of Black Warriors. Tribes of Savage Zulus.
Transvaal Boers.
Mounted African Troopers. LAST WEEKS Mounted African Troopers.

LAST WEEKS Specimens of all Wild Animal
LAST WEEKS Twice Daily, 3.30 and 8.0 p.m.

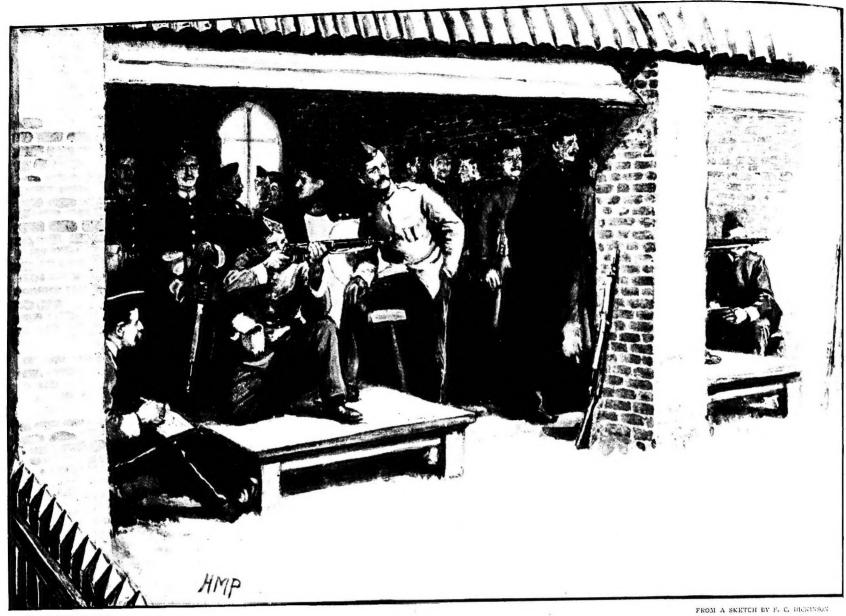
LAST WEEKS Thousands of Reserved Seats
LAST WEEKS Prices 1s., 2s., 3s., 4s., and 5s,
LAST WEEKS Wison's Last Stand.

LAST WEEKS Horses plunge from Cliffs
LAST WEEKS Into torrents below. Specimens of all Wild Animals. Twice Daily, 3.30 and 8.0 p.m. Thousands of Reserved Seats.

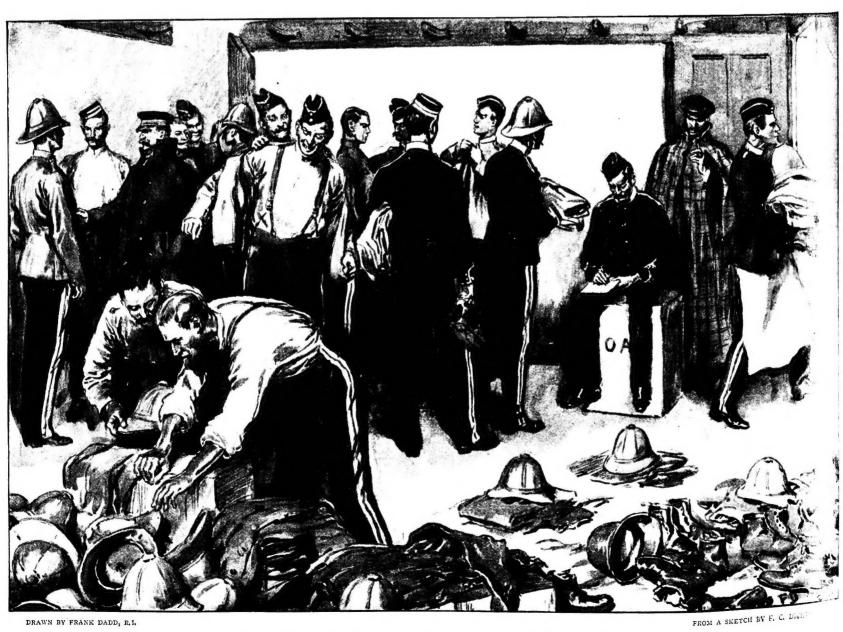
AFRICAN VILLAGE PEOPLED BY NATIVES.

POSTAGE RATES FOR THIS WEEK'S GRAPHIC are as follows:—To any part of the United Kingdom, 4d. per copy irrespective of weight.

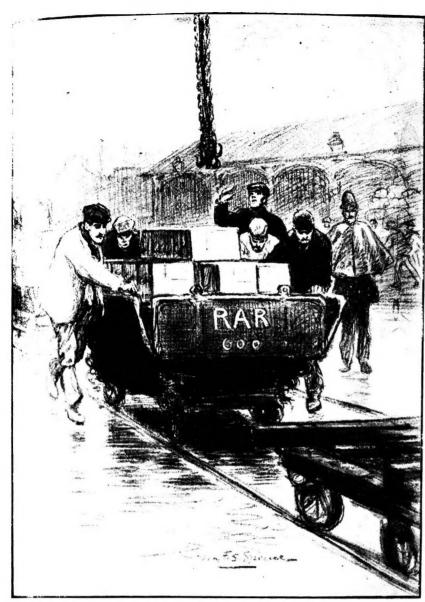
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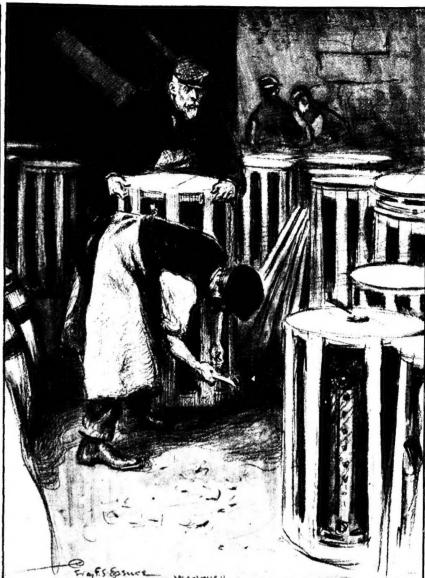


The prospect of war in South Africa has given an impetus to recruiting all over the country, and no time is lost in making something like soldiers of the eager young men who present themselves TEACHING THE YOUNG IDEA: RECRUITS AT RIFLE PRACTICE AT MILLDAM BARRACKS



DRAWN BY FRANK DADD, R.I.

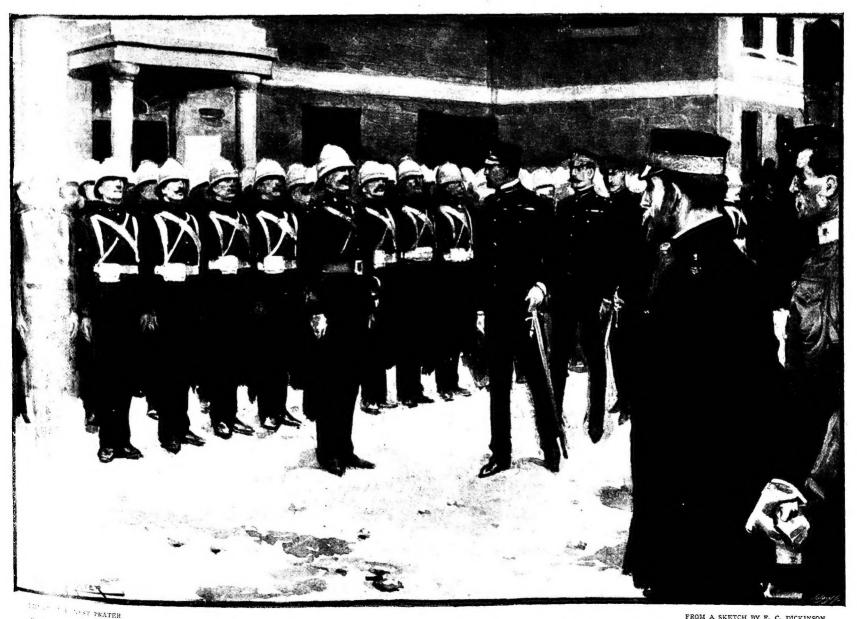




SENDING OFF CARTRIDGES FROM THE ARSENAL

PACKING CAMP STOVES

WAR PREPARATIONS: MILITARY ACTIVITY AT WOOLWICH DRAWN BY PERCY F. S. SPENCE



FROM A SKETCH BY F. C. DICKINSON

Aff. a second men, numbering 130, attached to No. 1 General Hospital Company for service in South Ambraham and the Station Hospital, Portsmouth, before leaving. Lieutenant-Colonel to strength and The men, who were drawn chiefly from the Southern District, and brought up the Southern District and District a

Cuffe, C.B., principal medical officer of the Southern District, first inspected the company, and afterwards they were visited by Lieutenant-General Sir Baker Russell, who approved of the fitness of the men for active service. The company embarked at Southampton on the Braemar Castle





FROM A SKETCH BY F. C. DICKINSON

DRAWN BY FRANK DADD, R.I.

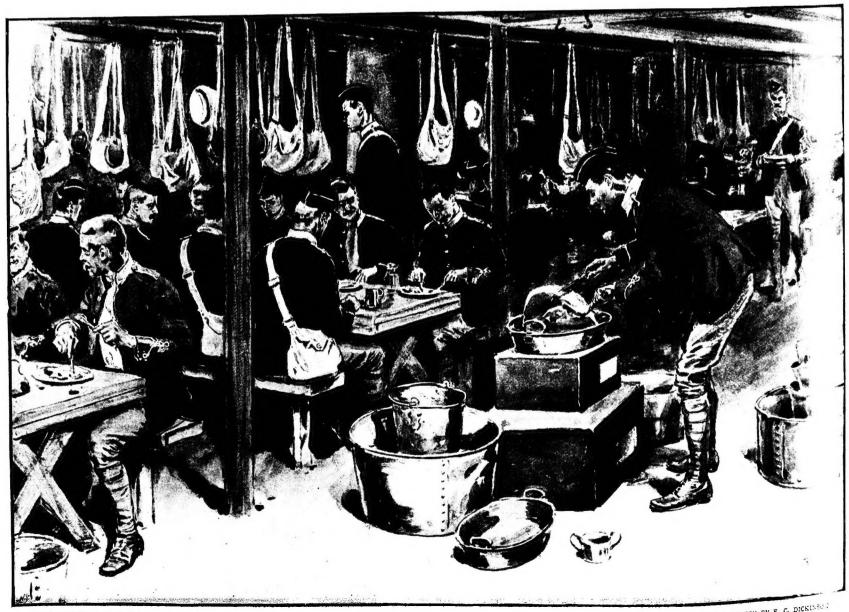
The scene when the *Braemar Castle* left was one to be remembered. Visitors having said good-bye and gone ashore, the great vessel began to move. The crowd on the dockside cheered loudly, and the men on the ship returned the cheers, as they clustered to the side of the vessel fore and aft, and even in the ratlines

"GOOD BYE!"

Before the Braemar Castle left Southampton with her quota of troops for South Africa, the photographers who had come on board had a busy time. Everyone seemed to want his portrait in his fighting kit, but perhaps the most amusing group that was taken was one of Lieutenant-Colonel Winter, Major Hunt, and Captain Amey, all officers of the Army Service Corps. Captain Amey stands offt. 5½ in. high in his socks; Colonel Winter and Major Hunt divide 10ft. 10in. between them

THE LONG AND SHORT OF IT

WAR PREPARATIONS: THE DEPARTURE OF THE "BRAEMAR CASTLE" FOR SOUTH AFRICA



DRAWN BY FRANK DADD, R.I.

FROM A SKETCH BY F. C. DICKINSO:

Preparing for War

THE strength of the Army which the Duke of Wellington had at crish the power of the great Napoleon at Waterloo of the purely British Army which has been disposal of Sir Redvers Buller to quell the his disposas was 67.65. The street. pride of President Kruger will amount to more placed at pride of President Kruger win amount to more than; that is to say, more than 50,000 men as: Army Corps, and about 20,000 men (Imperial levies) forming a separate corps called the Natal the normal war strength of a British Army Corps, arrogance than 70 0 forming out troops and ! Field Force.

· dent Cavalry with indi-Division attacked, is roughly about 40,000, as fully explained with the aid of diagrams, &c., in the Graphic of September 211 but for the purposes of a South African campaign, wire its long lines of communications and equally long frontact lines to safeguard and defend, it has been deemed necessary to raise this war effective by more than a fifth, to the vay formidable figure of new than half a hundred thousand men, apart, we repeat, from the Field Force of about 20,000 men now assembling in Natal. The amillery alone of these two corps will total about 30 batteries, or 180 guns, or 24 guns more than Wellington had at Waterloo; and of cavalry there will be something like sixteen regiments, including the special Light Horse Corps which has lately been raised between the Zambesi and the Cape. Last Saturday the order went forth to mobilise our First Army Corps, and bring it up to extraspecial war strength by calling out the necessary reserves, and there is every reason to believe that within a week's time the process of mobilisation will have been, on the whole, admirably completed.

THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS

The principal duties of the Army Service Corps are to hold and issue the food rations for men and horses, and to provide the transport which the army requires. Its officers and a special staff also have the charge of barracks and stables and their furniture, allots them to the troops, and issues and attends to the supply of fuel, light and water. It provides also for the service of the remount depos and for the cherical work of the Army, so far as it is and dence by the

regiments the ros dress. Before 1870 He Commissariat Department, organily a civil branch, was seemable for the provisionary Army, and : Military Train had charge of the transstrange as it may seem, being the Crimean War, there was a organised military service see either of these duties. 1870, however, the C. Military Train w absariat and the new organi burged in and the Present Arm. vice Corps was formed 1. unsfer to it of non-com; and officers and men where volunteered from the cavality, a Clery, and infantry. The ... as combatant, . . i is officers are regimental agrees, available for garrier, takes, and capable of experience such command as coniority may involve.

The headquare of the Corps are at the War Office, and its com-

manding officer Assistant Quartermaster-General of the Army The Corps is discounted two branches, Supply and Transport, and the warrantee two branches, Supply and Transport, are the warrant of non-commissioned officers and men are divided into the present and dismounted branches. The mounted and dismounted branches.

The mounted and of the Corps is over 2,000 strong, and has is training the Aldershot and Woolwich. It consists of ervice courses. its training Addershot and Woolwich. It consists of Addershot and Woolwich. It consists of Addershot and Woolwich and Woolwich. There are, or were, ten

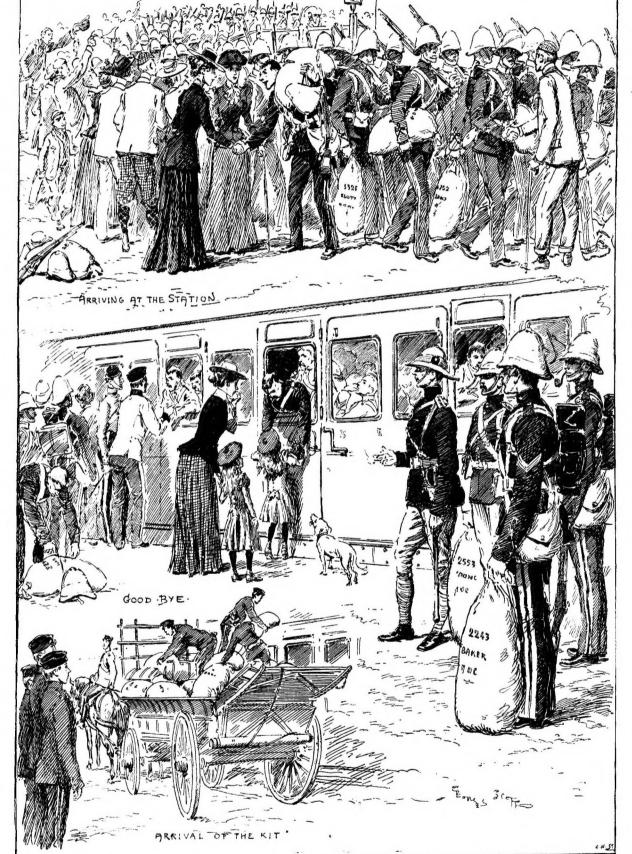
companies at A. sahet, six at Woolwich, four at the Curragh, four in Duttin. Devouport, foar in Dublic, the each in London, Shorncliffe, Devouport, and Portsmooth of the Chatham and and Portsmouth, and two each divided between Chatham and

The depot of the dismounted branch is at Aldershot, and it numbers about 1,000 men, mainly clerks and tradesmen (such as bakers and butchers), who are stationed at most military stations at home and abroad, and quartered with and attached to the companies by detachments. Three sections of the Corps undertake the other duties of the remount services, barracks services, and clerical work of general staff officers.

In war service the organisation of each company of the Corps is complete in itself. With one Army Corps serving abroad there would be three companies at the base, two on the line of communication, and one at the advanced depot. With the units of the fighting force there are fourteen companies on duty whose business it is to provide for its needs, afford transport for the has now come for the Corps to show the results of this training in a war-if war there be-conducted on a larger scale than any in which this country has been engaged since the days of the Crimea and the Mutiny in India. Those who are responsible for the organisation of the Army Service Corps have every confidence that it will come up to the expectations of the

The preliminary step to actual mobilisation was taken last week in the despatch of a larger body of the Army Service Corps than has ever before left England for foreign service. Over 600 officers and men of the Corps left Aldershot on Friday, and on the same day Chatham and Woolwich sent out over

160. These three detachments met at Southampton, and there embarked with other troops and officers (Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein among them) in the Braemar Castle. The departure of the Aldershot contingent was witnessed by large crowds, who thronged the bank above the Government siding long before the first train started at seven in the morning. The troops were marched down to the siding in two detachments, escorted by the bands of the Northampton, Shropshire and Wiltshire regiments. The entraining was conducted with the greatest precision, and without the slightest confusion, and each train steamed off punctually to the minute, amid the cheers of those who were present. Before the signal to start was given the scene at the Government siding was a very picturesque one, and, of course, also deeply interesting and pathetic. While the men were entraining, their relatives and friends gathered in quiet groups at the end of the platform, but on the permission being given the whole front of the train was immediately thickly clustered with women and children who exchanged tearful farewells with their fathers, brothers, and husbands, some of whom they were perhaps destined never to see again. As the bands played "Auld Lang Syne" the trains moved out, and so long as they were in sight those who were left behind stood watching and waving, and then turned slowly and sadly away.



A DETACHMENT OF THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS LEAVING TO EMBARK AT SOUTHAMPTON WAR PREPARATIONS: SKETCHES AT ALDERSHOT

DRAWN BY GEORGES SCOTT

field hospitals and bearer companies, and to bake the bread Thus the full Army Service Corps complement of an Army Corps in the field consists of twenty-two companies, and these are supplemented by the hired transport which may be necessitated either for the work at the Army's base or on the lines of

Such, in brief outline, is the history of the organisation of this important branch of the British Army-a body of trained men of whom each man knows his exact place in peace or war and is carefully chosen to fill that place. For many years the Army Service Corps has had the unremitting attention of some of the best administrative officers in the kingdom, and nothing has been left undone to bring it to a high pitch of efficiency. The opportunity

The Defeat Dutch Boers at Boom Plants in 1848

By ONE WHO
THERE WAS

THE personal reminiscences of a British officer who was present throughout the above campaign may prove in-teresting just now. The mis-management at Majuba Hill, and still more recent illadvised "Jameson Raid," have created an impression that the English are no match for these sturdy Dutch farmers, who, from the circumstances of their existence, become such expert and excellent marksmen; whereas, it has proved beyond a doubt, been that they cannot stand before the assault of disciplined troops, when properly handled by an experienced commander.

The Kaffir war of 1846-47 had just been brought to a successful termination by the surrender of the Chief Sandilli, and the Cape Colony was anticipating a period of pcace and prosperity.

Suddenly the country was startled in July, 1848, by news that the Boers to the north of the Orange River had risen against the English Government. Bloemfontein, the present capital of the Orange Free Republic, then consisted of a few Dutch houses, irregularly built under shelter of those peculiar little hillocks termed koppies.

A British Resident, Major Warden, occupied the house shown in the right-hand corner of our illustration. He and his small military escort were on the best terms with the Dutch, enjoying the sport furnished in the surrounding country.

Without the slightest provocation or warning, an armed party of

Boers rode into Bloemfontein and made a prisoner of the British Resident and his small party, who were under the command of Lieutenant (now Sir George) Whitmore, and insisted on their quitting the country. They treated their prisoners with kindness and courtesy, conducting them some four or five days' march to the south, and only bidding them farewell when they had put them sa'ely across the Orange River.

Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Smith, the hero of Aliwal, was at this time Governor of the Colony. He was not a man to tolerate for a moment any insult to the British flag. He ordered such troops as could be spared from Kaffraria to march at once for Celesberg, a

frontier town some fifteen miles south of the spot where Major Warden had crossed the river, while His Excellency travelled overland from Cape Town to take personal command himself.

At the end of three weeks the troops were encamped on the southern bank of the Orange River, facing the Boers, who were inconsiderable force on the opposite side.

Seeing the various reinforcements arriving, the Dutch suddenly abandoned their position in the night, and, to the general satisfaction of the English, left us unmolested to construct our rafts and pontoons, and cross the broad and running river.

Information had reached Sir Harry "that the Boerforce of 1,000 men proposed to make a stand at a place called "Boom Plaats," on the Kroom Alem Boh River, a celebrated position for the interruption of a march. "Scarcely had the advanced party of reconnaissance arrived within shot, on the morning of the 29th

when the Boers sprang up, like the men of Roderick Dhu, from behind bushes and rocks, every height was in an instant covered with them, and they opened a well-directed and very destructive

fire."

"The position chosen was a succession of ridges of hills, on either side of the river, strongly undulating and covered with large stones and bush, altogether most formidable for defence. Its advance was formed by a lower range. The hills on the opposite side of the river, were much higher, and consequently en potence, and in support."

So consident was our commander that the Boers would never

fire on him, but that he had only to appear amongst them with a strong military force to arrange their grievances that the troops actually marched up under the position described without a single musket being loaded. For a moment there was considerable surprise at the fierce fire poured upon the front and right of the advancing columns from the three koppies crowned with Boers. Our men, however, never faltered for a moment, but immediately loaded, as it were by instinct, standing steadily, although the writer of the despatch says "a more rapid, fierce and well-directed fire than that kept up by the Boers, I have never seen maintained, and for some time they manfully held their ground, when a rush



Bloemfont-in in 1848, when recaptured by the English after the action at Boom Plaats, consisted of only a few scattered houses. The house and garden on the right belonged to Major Warden, the British Resident, whose Leing taken prisoner by the Boers led to the war in 1848. On the stone koppie above his house the Queen's Fort was constructed and armed with guns by the troops who fought under Sir Harry Smith at Boom Plaats. His Excellency detained the army for nearly a week to labour on the fort, and left the wing of the 45th Regiment (Sherwood Foresters) to garrison the place.

BLOEMFONTEIN, THE CAPITAL OF THE ORANGE FREE STATE Facsimile of a drawing made by a British officer after its recapture in 1848

of the Rifle Brigade upon their left flank, of the 45th Regiment upon their left centre, and the 91st, whom I now brought into action upon their right centre, carried everything before it, and gallantly dislodged the enemy." Such was the commencement of the conflict. Matters soon took, however, a more definite form, under the direction of such a skilful leader as Sir Harry Smith. The artillery, which at first opened fire on these koppies, now advanced from the plain. The Rifles worked round to the right, between the position they had taken and the river, which now came in view, whilst the 91st and Cape Mounted Rifles, stretching away on the plain to their left, seized the range of koppies

along the river. Thus our column extended into order of battle, whilst the Boers, pressing their little shooting posts and implicit apidly back across the river, where they took up a much on the other side. Here, for about an hour, the 1 Jan of the engagement took place. The Boers were under triver on a koppie stretching for some distance along their bank. Lling also the farmhouse at Boom Plaats, the orchard and and on their extreme left. They fired across the river was al house reat precision, whilst our men were kept lying down among : hoppies on our side, thus giving the artillery time to shell il is Several casualties occurred at this period. Colonic

Beller, of the Rifle Brigade, severely wounded whilst !the men across the river, and confied out of fire. Sir Harry in it had his horse shot, and so were neers and men were badle . of the former believed. Harry Smith, quid perceiving the excellent showing of the Boers. took off his hat, to 'e along part of the English Ime, calling on the men to its bymets and The river follow. crossed, the kopins held by the Dutch ascended, when reaching the top, the whole of their force were seen, to the event amosement of our men, scany and along the open country believed the farm. house, toward a to hathere the road to Bloemfont in curses the mountain range of Loom Plaats.

"The Rebels (continues the despatch) thus driver, at every point from their position endeavoured to make a finel stand at the neared to the high ridge of hills behind. The guns and infantry were, however, advancing as rapidly as the heat of the dry would

permit, and the neck, the last hold of the Boers, was wrested from

Bloemfontein was re-occupied four days after the engagement. Pretorious, the President of the Boers, fled across the Vaal River. At Bloemfontein the Queen's fort was built by the troops before they returned to the Colony. The Orange River sovereignty was proclaimed British territory, and the wing of the 45th Regiment remain, d to garrison and protect the place, and the writer of this paper remained with his company for over a year, enjoying the delightful climate of a spot which has now become famous as the seat of the recent conference between the Dutch and English.



Our illustration shows the parallel system in which the streets were laid out. Above the town on a distant hill is Fort Napier



FROM A SKETCH BY F. C. DICKINSON

A SCENE ON BOARD THE SS. "GAIKA" AT SOUTHAMPTON DURING THE EMBARKATION OF A DETACHMENT OF THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS "JEALOUSY"

"Place aux Pames"

By LADY VIOLET GREVILLE

MANY a mother's heart ached sorely last week when she parted with her boys, bidding them Godspeed with tears and kisses on their way to Africa. The Royal Family have always shown an excellent example in the matter of duty, and the Queen's daughter was one of the first to encourage her son to go where glory calls. In the case of a big war, it is the women who suffer most, the mothers and wives staying at home helpless, only able to await news, sad with the suspense and anxiety that makes the heart sick. And yet the mother invariably makes the sacrifice bravely. Year after year she sends her darlings into the Army, sees them start for foreign countries, where fever and dangers and even death awaits them, with the heroism of a Roman matron. And it is this cheerful courage, this divine self-restraint and self-sacrifice which is the foundation of the sturdy English character, whose watchword is duty. It is the mother's example that makes the sentry die at his The soldier defies difficulties and hardships, and yields only to the claims of death. If we are proud of our Army, we should also be doubly proud of the mothers of our Army.

The gardens in our London parks in autumn are always a pleasing sight. The grass is emerald green after refreshing rain, and from its surface spring bushes of golden privet, of blue plumbago and tree fuchsias, until a few years ago neglected, save in the cottage gardens. Here and there stand the broad-leaved palms, the bamboos and the flowering shrubs, the chrysanthemums and others. Foliage plants fill the beds in bewildering variety, clumps of chrysanthemums display a golden bloom, and geraniums sparkle like danger signals amid the green. The taste and picturesqueness displayed in gardening nowadays, and especially the habit of growing plants in turf, which breaks up the mass of green so delightfully, seems to increase every day, and certainly makes a walk beside the flower-beds in the park an interesting as well as a pretty sight. Many a little hint may the amateur gather here, many an idea which he can carry out inexpensively in his own garden, for the humblest flowers have their uses, and nothing is now despised as ordinary or common by a good gardener.

Women are beginning to succeed as designers, and it is gratifying to learn that the chief prizes given by the Worshipful Company of Playing Card Makers have been this year won by women. would imagine designing, with its charm of delicacy and fancy, an especially congenial employment for women, and yet hitherto they have been left far behind by the male designers, both in originality and accuracy of expression. It is to be hoped that, thanks to the art training and the care bestowed on the decoration of houses and furniture at the present day, a new generation of skilful artificers and designers may spring up amongst women.

No gloomier day could be seen than that on which Miss Rothschild celebrated her wedding last week. Fortunately we do not now believe in auguries of weather predicting good or bad The bride's dress was of white satin of British manufacture, and she carried in her hand a bouquet of myrtle cut from a bush she had cherished since girlhood, a pretty idea of German origin, and one which is invariably carried out by the Royal Family. The myrtle is usually grown from a spray of the bride's mother's bouquet, and the well-being of the plant is most carefully attended Some of these myrtles grow to be quite large bushes, and are highly prized. Planting trees as a memento of important events is another favourite hobby of the Queen's, and everywhere in her estates may be seen trees planted on some auspicious occasion. The idea is not only a pretty sentiment, but really useful, as in this way plantations of exotic trees may easily be formed.

The stage continues to form the mirror of fashion. One need scarcely take in a fashion paper if one pays constant visits to the theatre. Here one can study all the varieties of *la mo.te* and the latest and newest designs. Each play seems to have its own speciality in dress, its favourite colour, and its favourite dressmaker. The dresses at the Avenue are remarkable for good taste. Miss Granville wears a most distinguished grey cloth gown with a lace robe, trimmed with yellow chiffon and fur, a delectable combination; Miss Sarah Brooke looks fascinating in a pale pink dinner gown with large roses embroidered upon it, while Miss Granville's glittering evening dress has a long train composed of a bewildering mass of pale blue and lilac chiffon frills, which would fill the most amiable woman with envy. At the Criterion yellow and orange tints prevail, and the costumes are a dream of beauty, while Miss Violet Vanbrugh wears her lovely costumes at Drury Lane with the grace and dignity of a Duchess.

Possibly spectators never give a thought to the fact that these constant changes of costume form no inconsiderable portion of the fatigue incurred by an actress in a long and heavy part. Dress cannot be slurred over now. Gowns must be laced and buttoned up, gloves, shoes, hats, petticoats be worn to match. It was different in the good old days, when actresses shuffled one gown over another and fastened them lightly with a button. Japanese costume is one of the most intricate. The real Japanese lady wears three gowns, one over the other, a small portion of each showing at the neck, the gowns being artistically shaded, say, from pale pink to deepest rose, or from violet to sky blue. The chemise, too, must match, and a special touch of deep contrastive colour is given by the waistband.

The Ante Mr. John Do. Alson

11 1.00

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THE death is announced of Mr. John Doknown partner and brother-in-law of Mr. Thora construction. Mr. Donaldson, who was only in year, was born in Elgin, where his father and owners and managers of the principal mail coae of Scotland. He was educated at the Old



THE LATE MR JOHN DONALDSON

· inted chief nead alcal engineer at Dum Dum Arsenal, and after studying a Verwich went a high reputation for his administrative ability, and held several important posts. He married Miss typices Sarah Thorneycroft in Lombay in 1872, and was soon is liked to give up his Indian career and join his brother in-law at Chiswick. In 1873 the firm produced the first torpedo-Loat earluilt. Mr. Thorneycroft's mechanical genius, combined with the high administrative abilities of Mr. Donaldson, soon placed the tim in the front rank, and, in 1897, nearly two thousand men were employed by it. Mr. Donaldson, during the great engineering stake of two years ago, took a leading part in the action taken by the employers in forming a Federation. Our portrait is by Byine and Co., Richmond.

THE TELEPHONE FROM BERLIN TO PARIS will be ready in time for the Exhibition next year. Owing to the great expense of making the line, the shortest conversation will cost five shinkings.



DRAWN BY W. HATHERELL, R.I.

FROM A SKLTCH BY F. C. DICKING

When the passengers and troops had got a little settled on board the Castle liner they were entertained by four lads and a piper from the Royal Caledonian Asylum, the boys dancing a sword dance. It would appear to be a custom for boys from the Asylum to cheer the troops leaving by the Castle line in this way. Before going a shore the boys take their bagpipes, and with the piper in charge of them play " Aud Lang Syme" \circ great delight of the soldiers



hment of New South Wales Lancers, who have been training at Aldershet for the past six who have volunteered for service in South Africa, left Aldersho, early on Tuesday morning and intain to Wasterloo. Then they marched, headed by the band of the Grenadiers and the files of the won of that regiment, through the City to Fenchuich Street Station, whence they travelled to the to embark on the ss. Nineveh for the Cape. Everywhere, at Aldershot, at Waterloo, and on the

march, the Colonials were greeted with the wildest enthusiasm. On the route from Wate loo to Fenchurch Street large crowds had assembled to greet them, in spite of the log that I revailed, and the cheering was loud and incessant. At the Mansion House they were addressed by the Lord Mayor, who called them "our brave brothers," and heart.ly wished them "Godspeed." Our illustration shows the Lancers approaching the Mansion House



MAJOR-GENERAL SIR W. P. SYMONS Commanding 4th Division Natal Field Force



LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR GEORGE S. WHITE Commanding Natal Field Force



MAJOR-GEN. SIR ARCHIBALD HUNTER Chief of Staff to Sir Redvers Buller



LIEUT.-GEN. SIR F. FORESTIER WATK. In command in Cape Colony



COLONEL J. WOLFE MURRAY Employed on Line of Communications



LIEUT.-COLONEL R. G. KEKEWICII Commanding 1st Loyal N. Lancashire Regiment



COLONEL E. M. H. DOWNING Commanding the Artillery in Natal



MAJOR F. HAMMERSLEY On Special Service



MAJOR-GENERAL J. D. F. FRENCH Commanding Cavalry Division



COLONEL J. F. BROCKLEHURST To command 3rd Cavalry Brigade in Natal



LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR H. S. RAWLINSON D.A.A.G. on Sir G. White's Staff



SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN On Special Service



LIEUT.-COLONEL G. G. C. MONEY Commanding 1st Northumberland Fusiliers





LIEUT.-COLONEL EYRE CRABBE Commanding 3rd Grenadiers, forming part of Guards' Brigade scheduled for Service



COLONEL SPRECKLEY
To join Colonel Plumer's Column



COLONEL E. W. D. WARD Special Service-Supply and Transport



COLONEL R. S. BADEN-POWELL
Who has raised a Regiment of Light Horse
Who taked a Special Service Control of Colonel PLUMER
Who taked a Special Service Control of Colonel PLUMER
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Who taked a Special Service Control of Colonel PLUMER
Who taked a Special Service Control of Colonel PLUMER
Who has raised a Regiment of Light Horse



Off to the Front

we the arrival of General Buller and the and massing of the expeditionary wo most important sub-commands in Mica are those of Cape Colony and Natal former of which has been transferred from ... Butler to Sir F. Forestier Walker, The General Buller, is rich in experience of Anican warfare. He was military secretary whu Cunynghame during the Kaffir War Again, in the Zulu Campaign of 1879 he

loved as principal staff officer to the first Commercial action of Inzane and during the Later he commanded Fort and the lower Tugela district. In the at Expedition of 1884-85 he was Assistant-Sir Charles Warren; 1889 he commanded a brigade at Alderal from 1890 to 1895 he commanded the .. Fgypt. He comes of a fighting family, . Gol Walker, his grand-uncle having commateral a brigade in the Peninsula and disthat and himself at the storming of Badajos. At a stape he will decidedly be the right man ala place. ii. : -

A. . will Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Stewart White a Natal, where he has been appointed to the command of the troops now assembling there. He is not to supersede the present commatel 1 in Natal, Major-General Sir W. P. Symons, K.C.: tut will, nevertheless, be superior to him while taking his own orders from Sir Redvers Buller, the Generalissimo of the South African Army, and of this army it is the Natal contingent which would naturally have to bear the brunt of the first fighting with the Boers, Sir George White has a service record of brilliancy second to none-a record which may be said to have begun in the Gordon Highlanders, a couple of whose companies, with Hector Macdonald among them, suffered so severely at Majaba Hill; and to Natal accordingly Sir George has gone out with the sweetly consoling conviction that if the mills of vengeance grind slowly, they grind exceedingly surely and small. In Afghanistan Major White won his V.C. by storming



GETTING POLES READY FOR THE HOSPITAL MARQUEES

a hill-top at the head of a handful of the "gay Gordons," and shooting down the hostile leader with his own hand. He commanded a brigade in Burmah, served in the Nile Expedition of 1894, and has seen active service in various other fields. Eventually he rose to be Commander-in-Chief in India, and on returning home served as Quartermaster-General until he was appointed to the command of Gibraltar -- a command which he will resume after the Transvaal Campaign is over. He is only sixtyfour, and though he has never yet "soldiered" in South Africa, he may be depended on to give an account of himself there worthy of the reputation he has acquired in India, which is, after all, the best of all our military schools.

Nor could a better appointment as Chief of Staft been made than that of Major-General Sir Archibald Hunter, who was Lord Kitchener's right-hand man in Egypt, and for fourteen years was in the front of all the fighting in the Soudan, either as intelligence officer, military governor, or divisional commander. "In all he is and does," writes one who knows him well, "he is the true knight-errant-a paladin drifted into his wrong century. He is one of those happy men whom nature has made all in one piece-consistent, simple, unvarying; everything he does is just like him. He is short and thick-set, but that, instead of making him unromantic, only draws your eye to his long sword. F.om the feather in his helmet to the spurs on his heels he is all energy and dancing triumph. I very movement is vivacious, and he walks with his keen, conquering hazel eyes looking out and upward like an eagle's."

A considerable force of cavalry is already mustering in Natal, and to the command thereof there has been appointed Major-General J. D. F. French, who has for some time commanded the cavalry brigade at Aldershot, and is regarded as one of our very best beaux sabreurs. He served in the Nile Expedition of 1884-85 with his regiment, the 19th (Princess of Wales's Own) Hussars, and was present at the actions of Abu Klea and Metemmeh. present appointment to Natal has been hailed with satisfaction and confidence by all who know him. Like Sir Evelyn Wood, General French commenced his service in the Navy, and after a turn in the



PACKING HOSPITAL MARQUEES FOR TRANSPORT



MAJ.-GEN. SIR W. F. GATACRE Commanding 3rd Division of 1st Army Corps



MAJ.-GEN. A. FITZROY HART Commanding 5th Brigade (3rd Division)



MAL-GEN. SIR H. E. COLVILE Commanding 1st Brigade (1st Division)



MAJ.-GEN. H. J. T. HILDYARD Commanding 2nd Brigade (1st Division)



14, 1899

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LIEUT.-GEN. LORD M Commanding 1st Division of Cops

Militia at last found his true métier in the 8th Hussars, from which he passed to the 19th. His Brigadiers (with the local rank of Major-General) will be Colonel Babington, 16th Lancers, who served with the Bechuanaland expedition in 1884-85, and Colonel Brabazon, 4th Hussars, A.D.C. to the Queen, who distinguished himself in the Soudan

As for the other arms, Colonel E. M. H. Downing is to command the Artillery; Colonel Elliot Wood, C.B., now at Aldershot, the Royal Engineers; Lieutenant Colonel Alderson, Royal West Kent Regiment, D.A.A.G. Aldershot, the Mounted Infantry; while Colonel J. Wolfe Murray has been selected for prominent service on the lines of communication in Natal. Since March he has been at the head of the Intelligence Branch on the staff of General Sir W. Lockhart, Commander-in-Chief

As it was an ideal appointment to the command of the Army of South Africa, that of General Sir Redvers Buller-of whom we gave a character-sketch last week-so equal judgment has been displayed by our Midtary Board in the selection of the command of fersonnel and staff of the First Army Corps. The three Lieutenant-Generals of Divisions are Lord Methuen, Sir C. F. Clery, and Sir W. F. Gatacre. Well-known to Londoners as having commanded the Home District for several years, Lord Methuen is a soldier of great accomplishments, quick decision and prompt execution. He has seen active service in Ashantee and in Egypt (1882), while in the Bechuanaland Expedition of 1884-85, he raised and commanded with much success a body of horse named after himself. He has, therefore, like his chief, Sir Redvers Buller, the great advantage of knowing something of the country and the people with whom he will have to cope. As for Sir C. F. Clery, he is a standard writer on tactics, and what he preaches in the study he has seen practised in the field. Moreover, he knows South Africa well, having served in the Zulu War of 1870, as well as in the Egyptian Campaigns of 1882 and 1884-5. As for Sir W. F. Gatacre, his brilliant services in the Chitral campaign, and at the Atbara and Omdurman, are of too recent date to need recapitulation.

Sir Redvers Buller's six brigadiers are Major-Generals Sir H. E. Colville (Guards' Brigade), who is well known in connection with his Uganda work, as well as with the Egyptian Campaigns from 1884 to 1886; Hildyard, who is a highly educated officer

and a practised leader; Wauchope, who commanded the Highland Brigade at Omdurman, and has otherwise a brilliant record of service extending back to our first Ashantee Expedition; Neville Lyttleton, who also figured prominently at Omdurman; Fitzroy Hart, who has been in the midst of most of our fighting for the last thirty years; and Barton, to whom the same remark applies for the period from Ashantee to the Soudan. The 7th Brigade, forming part of the Natal Field Force, will be commanded by Colonel F. Howard, and the 3rd Cavalry Brigade, also thereto apper-taining, by Colonel Brockletaining, hurst, late in command of the "Blues," an Equerry to the Queen in the room of the late Earl of Strafford.

A very large number of officers, mostly Staff College men, have been selected for service in South Africa; and this week we give the portraits of some of them, including-besides several of those already mentioned-Captain R. G. Brooke, D.S.O., 7th Hussars, Aide-de-Camp to General White: Major Hammersley, Lan ashire Fusiliers, D.A.A.G.: Colonel Sir H. Rawlinson, Bart., 2nd Coldstream Guards, D.A.A.G.; Colonel E. W. D. Ward, Hon Sec. to the Royal Military Tournament, Supply and Transport Service; Colonel Kekewich, commanding 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment; and Major Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein, 4th King's Royal Rifles,

a grandson of the Queen, and one of the most cager officers in the Service. With the force of all arms which are now in South Africasixteen battalions of infantry, twenty batteries of artillery, and eight regiments of cavalry, aggregating, say, 20,000 men-in Natal and

the Colony, we ought to be well able to make head against a Boer invasion, though, of course, it will be impossible, or at least inadvisable, for us to assume the offensive pending the arrival in South Africa of the whole or part of the Army Corps of 52,000 men now in course of mobilisation in England-an arrival which can scarcely be expected before some time in December. The Boers well know that their only possible chance is to try conclusions with us in Natal before the arrival of our



Commanding 4th Brigade (2nd Division)

Army Corps, but the chance is a desperate one at the best. It is very difficult even now, when the Boers have rushed to arms, to form anything like a correct estimate of the united fighting force of the two Dutch Republics. But, according to all appearances, it would probably not amount to more than 35,000 men; and with twice that number of British soldiers in the field our march to Preteria ought to resolve itself into a walk over-the more so as the boasted bravery of the Boers would appear to have now degenerated into brutality of the most revolting kind to Outlander women and children.

It is probable that before these lines reach the eyes of our readers,

the Boers will have invaded Natal in force and car with our troops. But there need be no fear for the ;-Sir George White has now at his disposal a British ? ample enough for the defence of that province, will Care Colony itself, and on the Bechuana side at ought also to be strong enough to hold their group aggression in that quarter.

HOW THE ARMY RESERVE IS CATTORY

The manner in which such mobilisation as that : upon is effected is very much as follows:-On the pur 1101, of the Queen's Proclamation "to her faithful subjects," every premaster through whom Reservists draw their retaining fees servis each man on his rolls a notice by post directing him. self without delay at a certain military station. The a trant- are accompanied in each case by a postal order for 3th to meet immediate necessities, and a railway ticket. On rough thereo, the men concerned proceed to the appointed rendeze use on all probability the depo. of their former corps), where they are inspected by the officer in command. By him they are then tated out with the necessary clothing and equipment, and made rady to rejoin their late battalion or unit. At least this is the bory of the scheme; its practice, of course, depends on the precise amount of co-operation afforded it by the Reservists referred to. It proportion as these neglect to carry out their instructions, so will the effective strength of the mobilisation resolved upon be decreased. Stemmeasures, however, are taken by the authorities to discourage renegades, and, on apprehension, they render themselves liable to be dealt with as deserters. For such persons an official schedule of pains and penalties has been drawn up that is scarcely calculated to afford any pronounced stimulus to desertion.

Since the inauguration of the system by which we have an Army Reserve to distrain upon in time of necessity, the test of mobilisation has scarcely ever been seriously applied there -- ct any rate not to the extent at present contemplated. Some a creen years ago, however, when our political relations with Russia with severely strained, a partial mobilisation took place. Neveril a paralla cannot well be drawn between the results then of tanted and these that may fairly be expected just now, for in 1885 the tumerical strength of the Reserve forces was not to be compart, with that of which it stands to-day. Indeed, the total at the branching wis le in the

only about 15.000. % is not for present year of gr satimate. short of seven time. kesentists The services of z milisof above mentione ! " in "stiffening en.j Lying

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battalions or ether them. For this ; a: strain should per Of course the mail little time leiet. into their places to spell of civilian somewhat art to :. military efficiency week or two's cipline will effects balance.

Our portraits of front are by the Methuen, Sir H. General Hen. N. G Brocklehurst, C.1. F. Forestier-Walker. Brocke, by F". Street; Colone! W Pebenham. Hammersley. Park Corner; Pom ly Russell and F Rawlinsen. Ly Wolverham; t. n ! Kekewich, ly P- a W. F. Gatacre, by P. Major-General Firm D. French. Aldershot : Lieutenand Lieutenant-C. T. Turner, Bains, . White, by Wind, a Street: Sir A. H., Old Bond Street ! C Tynan Brothers, Jer ev P. well, by Walery Major-General H. Ball. Regent Street Colonel Money, 'A M



DRAWN BY J. NASH, R.I.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY A. G. STEER

A man named Bain, who claims to represent the "Labour" party, called a meeting in the Market Square to protest against Great Britain's interference in the affairs of the Transvaal. At the appointed time he arrived, accompanied by the Town Commandant and the member for Johannesburg in the Second Raad, the now noterious Viljoen. A large crowd of Englishmen were present. Bain was received with showers of potaces and eggs, and eventually, after a hand-to-hand fight between his supporters and opponents, had to beat a hasty retreat. In the meantime a body of police arrived, and charged the assembled crowds with swords drawn, trampling on inoffensive men and women. The greatest indignation has been aroused by the incident by the incident

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DRAWN BY FRANK DADD, R.L.

FROM A SKETCH BY H. EJE. STORFER

13 10111 14 1899

It is a common sight in Pretoria to see a gang of convicts at work in the streets. The men are guarded by a white warder aimed with a revolver, and accompanied by a Kaffir policeman aimed with a rifle, The white prisoners are comfortably clad, and wear ordinary clothes, good felt hats and flannel shirts, not of

uniform pattern. The blacks wear convict dress, marked conspicuously with a number. Again, the willishes not compelled to shave

AN ENAMPLE OF BOER JUSTICE: A CONVICT GANG AT WORK IN THE STREETS OF PRETORIA



FROM A INCICCRATE AND WEST OF

The question is asked, not without some reason, what will the native population do when Briton and Boer are engaged in a deadly conflict with each other. Will they help either side? Boers are notoricusly cruel to the blacks. On the other hand, we have done our best to civilize the natives whom we have

subjugated. Our illustration, which is a contrast to the one above it, illustrates the marriage of a language to Christian rites



"'It is one thing only,' repeated Winefred, looking straight at the widow. 'What did you say to the gentleman in a foreign language?'"

THE CHALK CLIFFS STORY OF WINEFRED:

By S. BARING-GOULD. Illustrated by EDGAR BUNDY, R.I.

CHAPTER XXXI.

" MAI A : chariot is at the door."

· Bion p

"Dear.

Bath as

"My

prolanity

the clock has stopped. Jesse, you forgot to st." wind it and

"It's ready in at,

Your duty when I forget to do it. I shall be Winefred—I understand that is your Christian and the land of the land name, and a Miss Holwood—I will show you Bath, or the

"And o. in tawhere the celebrated pill was compounded?" asked le.

. Tomkin-Jones rose to her full height, "I hate prolanity if from that your father wrote out the prescription, Whitehold pattern that your father wrote out the prescription, Whitehold pattern that your father wrote out the prescription, Whitehold pattern that your father wrote out the prescription, which was a your father wrote out the prescription, whitehold pattern that your father wrote out the prescription, which was a your coming?"

Who was a state of the prescription of the prescription, which was a state of the prescription of the p

beside i. c. . a.auma, therefore I decline." $aL^{(m,q,\beta)}$

City of Ith mamma, and show to the admiring visitor the hadima, and show to the trade Nash, and of Tomkin-Jones.'

In a quahour the ladies were ready, and descended to the carria

This was a somewhat battered conveyance, let by the hour, drawn by a horse that had known better days, as had the chariot and the driver. The steed leaned forward, so that but for the and the driver. counterpoise of the carriage he would have fallen headlong on his

nose.

Thinking that the general aspect of the conveyance, driver and steed, left something to be desired, Mrs. Tomkin-Jones said in her grandest manner, "Everything may not be quite as might be desiderated, but I study safety above all else. It is my first consideration, and if one is compelled to sacrifice appearances to that!"—she shrugged her shoulders—"I can rely on this chariot. The horse I have known never to fall, though it sometimes coughs. The coachman I knew by long acquiring the mean employment. The coachman I knew by long acquaintance—I mean employment
—as one who does not drink. One cannot be too cautious. An —as one who does not drink. One cannot be too cautious. An inebriate driver, even with the most sober horse, may do terrible things. Moreover, Baker is attached to the family by cords of gratitude, as he was attended in a case of considerable internal complication by my dear husband. The horse has good blood in him. Observe the nose and the hanging under lip—it was a characteristic of Charles the Fifth. Will you favour me by stepping in The cushions and lining have a smell—a mouldy, damp, strange The cushions and lining have a smell-a mouldy, damp, strange savour, but it is wholesome, and was particularly recommended by the dear doctor in cases of hay fever—from which I suffer."

Winefred had never sat in any other carriage than a carrier's van or a mail-coach, and she was in no mood to note the defects in that she now entered

that she now entered.

that she now entered.

Her heart swelled with pride. She was made much of, was indulged, treated with some deference. She had passed into a new world in which the almosphere was new. She was away from the suspicion, slander of Axmouth. She would not have been a woman and young not to have felt elated at the thought that she

was rich, and on account of her riches was respected. Yet withal she was uneasy at her surroundings, so different from any wherewith she had been acquainted, and she was afraid of exposing her ignorance.

Her mother had so often and so earnestly commented to her on lack of social culture as having been the cause of her own undoing, as having blasted her entire life, that Winefred, standing at the threshold of a new career in which this great desideratum was to be acquired, felt timorous, lest she should make some great mistake, commit some solecism at the outstart.

"Hah!" said Mrs. Tomkin-Jones, throwing herself lack in the chariot, "there passed my Lady Vire de Vétte. How unfortuna: that she was looking in the wrong direction and did not catch my

eye and my greeting."
"Mamma," said Jesse, "there is Aunt Jose on the footway, shall we take her up?"

Mrs. Tomkin-Jones did not hear her. She was studying the chimney tops of the houses on the opposite side of the street, and so failed to see Mrs. Jose.

"Baker!" said the lady, "drive to Miss Prance, the milliner."
Then half to Jesse, half to Winefred, "It is essential that we get out
dear child equipped properly. Then we will go on to the mercers."

Winefred based from side to ride with a big of the mercers."

Winefred looked from side to side with undisguised admiration. She saw Mrs. Jose, caught her eye, and smiled and signed to her.

Sne saw Mrs. Jose, caught her eye, and smiled and signed to her. So also Jesse, who kissed her hand.

"The Abbey," said Mrs. Jones. "My dear doctor, of whom I am the relict, lies there. He has a suitable, elegant monument. So also does Captain Shadrach Jones, his father—also with a neat memorial. Perhaps you would like to see them? Baker!"

"No, mamma," said Jesse, "it is the possessed with devils who frequent tombs."

A CHARIOT DRIVE

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"My dear, don't be irreverent." But she did not insist on dismounting at the Abbey. Presently the widow said, "I presume that the creature chose those dresses for you."
"What creature?"

"The woman, you know."
"What woman? Do you mean Mrs. Jose?"

"Mrs. Jose! O dear, no. She is not a creature or a woman, but a distant relative-very distant-of ours. I mean that individual, person, nurse-whatever she was who looked after you in your

"Oh! My mother!"

"Well, yes, that worthy being whom you have been accustomed to so designate. Ancient domestics of that description are estimable and, up to a certain point, useful; but beyond that point are liable to become insufferable nuisances. It is so difficult to get them to realise what is their proper place. They want that delicacy of intuition which should show them went to fall into the rear because no longer wanted. They are given to presume and become interestingly. tolerable. It was high time for you to dissociate yourself from an individual of this description. You must excuse my frankness, but association with such a personale has already infected your intonation. In a few years it would have been hopeless to have attempted to eradicate it. Happily, at your years, the vocal organs are still flexible and the ear has not been deformed. Yet dialect is not to be got rid of as easily as an unbecoming and unfashionable suit of clothes. We shall have to exert every efforts on our part, meeting with response from you, to master this defect. What was the name

Winefred's face became crimson. She moved uneasily on the seat. All her pleasure in the drive and at the novelty of the scenes was gone. Jesse, sitting opposite, misinterpreted her distress and attributed it to the references made by her mother to Winefred's provincial dialect and unfashionable gown. But such reflections in no way wounded the girl. That which troubled her was the slighting reference to her mother. She would have burst forth in vindication of one who was inexpressibly dear to her, but was restrained by recollection of the urgency of her mother, and of Mrs. Jose, not to allow herself to be drawn into a revelation of the true connection that existed between them. She was quite aware of the delicacy and difficulty of her situation. She passed under one name, her mother under another, and the circumstances were too obscure for her to be able to explain how this was.

Happily the current of Mrs. Tomkin-Jones's thoughts was diverted. She turned to Winefred and said with solemnity, "We are now approaching—look on the right. You will see a chemist's establishment, with the Royal arms above the shop window, and the inscription accompanying it, 'By Royal Appointment.' It was there that the celebrated pill—" there that the celebrated pill—"
"I thought as much," said Jesse, interrupting her mother, "the

bread pills were certain to be rolled forth.'

"Bread pills, my dear!" exclaimed Mrs. Jones indignantly; "your lamented father was not the man to prescribe bread to Royalty. I do not relish this tone. Had it not been for professional rivalry, your father would have had a baronetey conferred on him, and I should have been Lady Tomkin-Jones. The pills did it."

"Rather, they did not do it," asserted the irrepressible Jesse.

Mrs. Tomkin-Jones drew her lips together as though about to whistle. This was expressive of indignation. She said no more on the matter, but sighed.

The lady was wont to sigh when her mental corns were trodden

She had stiffened her back in pride as she approached the chemist's shop. It became stiffer with indignation at her daughter's levity and lack of reverence. But the shop passed, she relaxed, and sank back into a dignified position, and said, "Ah! by the way, what is her name?"

"Whose name?"

"That of the domestic."

"Do you mean, ma'am, my-"

"For heaven's sake do not address me as ma'am."

"What shall I say-Mrs. Tomkin-Jones?"

"That is almost worse; it stamps a person at once. Only servants of lodging-house type address one thus. Neither, if you please.

"I will try to recollect."

"What was the name of the nurse?" "Marley-Mrs. Marley."

"And, I presume, you have fallen into the habit of calling her mother or mamma?" "I did not fall into it, I grew up with it."
"Most reprehensible, but under the circumstances explicable and

excusable. That sort of female is given to presume and push, and requires to be taught its place. I have little doubt she did her utmost to spoil you."

Winefred was choking; anger, resentment swelled her heart. "That sort of female," said Winefred in a quivering voice, "is one to love and reverence." Jesse saw that something had gone wrong. She touched her

mother with her foot and shook her head. "Well, it is flattering to the self-esteem of individuals of an inferior order to have a child of good blood and name in their charge and to be able to attach it to them. But you ought to have called her Marley, or nurse—no more."

The tears filled the girl's eyes, the colour rose and fell in her cheeks as mercury in a barometer before a hurricane.

Jesse, who saw her distress, and was vexed with her mother, said, so as to produce a diversion, "Now, mother, the story of the pills -anything but this Catechism on your Duty to your Inferiors."

"No, my dear, I will not tell the story of the ills, as you so pertly call it. The narrative touches the Crown, and whatever touches the Crown should be treated with respect, even if its association with the name of your august father did not exact that it should be approached with decorum. Oh! there is Frank Wardroper! gentleman." Here! Baker! stay! I wish to speak with a

Then signing to a young man irreproachably dressed, she turned to Winefred, and said in a low tone, "Son of Sir Barnaby Wardroper, you know. I will introduce him. An eligible acquaintance."

The chariot was arrested, and to the signalling of the gloved

hand and bobbing head, the youth approached with raised hat and

After the usual salutations had been interchanged, with remarks on the weather and inquiries that were mutual as to health-

"Allow me, my dear Mr. Frank, to introuduc: you to a charming friend from the green lanes of old England, a flower from its most rural nooks. Mr. Wardroper, my dear Miss Holwood, Mr. Frank Wardroper; belongs, you know, to that delightful family, the Finnboroughs—allied that is. So unfortunate that the Viscount has left Bath; he and Lady Finnborough would have been so charmed, you know. My dear Mr. Frank"—aside into his ear, but audible to Winefred—"an heiress, daughter—sole child of the Governor-General of-I forget-one of our most vast and important Colonial

possessions—a veritable gold mine."

Then she pursed up her lips, winked and nodded, and made symbolic gestures with her hands and parasol, as though unfurling something-the rent roll of Winefred, and pouring forth something,

the plunder of the Colony of Terra del Fuego.

By the way, Mr. Frank Wardroper, you are a man of exquisite taste, you know, and, I wonder, I wonder now, whether you could taste, you know, and, I wonder, I wonder now take a seat in our be induced by any poor words of mine to take a seat in our equipage, beside Jesse, and accompany us. In fact, positively, we are going to the milliner's and dressmaker's to rehabilitate my dear little country friend here, and you are such a judge, have so fine a perception in colour and cut, such tact as to fit, that I feel we should acquire an incalculable advantage could we secure your

" Delighted," said Mr. Wardroper.

The steps were let down, and the young exquisite, who was such

a connoisseur in dress, was admitted to the carriage.
"Between you, me and the post," said Mrs. Tomkin-Jones, setting up the stick of her parasol beside her mouth, "my country friend here has been allowed to run wild in the hedges like a rose of June. Her distinguished father is a widower, involved in diplomacy and all that, you know, and quite unable to attend to her education. She has been left too much in the hands of vulgar domestics, and-well, you know the result. Des lacunes, comprencz vous-soyez l'aimable et n'y prenez attention-cependant elle est charmante.'

Winefred turned hot and cold.

She knew that she was being discussed in a language she did not understand; above all-what she suspected was that some disparaging remark had been made relative to her mother.

She was already beginning to feel that her new position would be one of discomfort out of all proportion to its comforts.

But suddenly, with a start, she put up her hand and exclaimed-"Oh!"

CHAPTER XXXII.

AT THE MILLINERS

"My dear," said the relict of Tomkin-Jones, M.D., "if I may be

allowed the impertinent question, why did you say, 'oh!'"
"I-I think I saw someone I know," answered Winefred

"None of the Finnboroughs! Do not say that. We will drive on—or turn the carriage. In which direction? I did not see the liveries. Perhaps on foot. "Yes."

"The Viscount. No-positively. You must introduce me as an old and valued friend, you know."

"It was not—I am not sure. I may be mistaken, but I think I caught a glimpse of my father."

"Your father! Not possible. Not returned from the Colony?-I see—to be advanced. He knows that you are here. He will call and inquire."

"I am not sure he knows that I am with you. It was arranged without him."

"He must have arrived quite recently. Prodigious! My dear Mr. Frank, let us procure the last edition of the Bath Gazette—we shall find him among the fashionable arrivals."

"The new number will not be issued till the day after to-morrow."

"True-we must remain in suspense. Or shall we inquire at the principal hotels? This will be quite an accession to our circle, and a heightening of our pleasure. All the more reason, if her father be here, that Miss Holwood should appear to the best advantage. I wonder now, whether he designs to take her out with him-to be the belle of the assemblies of what's the place! How good of you, Mr. Frank, to assist us with your counsel. I suppose it will hardly do to ask you to our table to take pot-luck with us? Our circle is but one of ladies."

"A garland of imperishable roses," said Mr. Wardroper. "I should be more than happy,"

"Nonsense, Mr. Wardroper-pot-luck remember. Upon my honour, I believe there are but scraps in the house, and I expect

only rissolles or cottage pie."

"Mamma, you know that you ordered a head and shoulders of

salmon, and that Mrs. Jose has brought us two beautiful ducks."
"Prodigious! I had forgotten."
"Really," said the young man, "what is on the table will be immaterial to me in such society, where eye and ear are in a thrill

He took off his hat and bowed round.

"Oh, Mr. Wardroper, excuse me, what an elegant new ring you are wearing," said the widow. "How did you come by it? If not asking impudent questions, is it a present or a purchase?"

"If the ring meet with your approval, that is its highest value. It is actually my father's signet ring. His hands have become so crippled with rheumatism, and the joints of the fingers so swollen, that he is no longer able to wear it, so he has transferred it to me.

The young man removed a fine engraved cornelian, set in gold, and handed it to Mrs. Tomkin-Jones.

"Your arms, I presume," she said, looking at it.

"Certainly-a chevron between three choughs. The crest a Cornish chough. Though, I protest, I have not the smallest idea what the bird is-whether it exist, or is extinct as the dodo, or fabulous as the wyvern."

"But I know it," said Winefred.

"Martlets have, I believe, no feet," said Mrs. Jones.

"But these have legs and beaks of sealing-way to Winefred. "Otherwise they are as black as 10 % clever birds and build in our cliffs. We had one at but a cat got at it. He was tame and loved ; caressed and talked to. He would run up a ladd r But oh? he was mischievous, once he got at mother'. Litrel.

"Do you mean your poor deceased mother's jew: the workbox of your nurse?" asked the widow.
"I mean where were the tapes and pins and but.

Winefred, colouring. "Really," said the young man, "I protest that desirous to see one of these birds. Conceive my

knowing what a chough was, and yet bearing three shield and one on my helm."
"It would be pure," said Mrs. Tomkin-Jones. tame, in the square garden. I suppose that it would were the wing clipped. But there are cats."

"Oh!" exclaimed Winefred, "our bird would!

to keep away from the cat if it had not been ill, but !a brass thimble and was heavy and drooping. If ; house, nothing would content it but to trip up star

"Elle est ingenue n'est pas?" An aside of Mrs. "I to Mr. Wardroper. Then "it would be really to have one of these birds in the garden."

"I can get you a pair," said Winefred. "Whe will see to it. You can have only young choughs, and legs are orange the first year; it is not till the become scarlet. The wild, full-grown birds can They are becoming scarce. I think that the jack is

"How gratified Sir Barnaby will be," observed a Jones to young Wardroper. "How it will amuse in at of Dr. se in the flesh hopping about in the garden the choughs that as awel in his plate, and worn on his livery. Ah! here we ar .

To a woman there is no happiness more sincere, he is that of spending money freely on her personal aden. degree is that of spending it on the decoration of anot buch as have not money at command to lavish enjoy a ver-Land toll happiness when the chance comes to them to dip free o another person's purse regardless of the object for which ". Tomkin-Jones had felt poignantly her inability to sw shop in Bath, and run up bills commensurate with it portance, and worthy of the memory of the late M.D. the Maker of Bath. But now her bosom swelled, and every pulser igled with pride, because she was able to exhibit before the ship assistants that she was a woman who, if she did not spend much here it was able to introduce to them such as could do so. The consciousness of importance gave stiffness to her back, amplitude to her boson. elevation to her chin, and passed in electric rustics into the folds of her gown.

The mere looking through an assortment of accords, the matching of ribbons, the balancing of trimmings against the textle fabrics they are to enrich, afford a joy to the female hear such as in

When the preliminaries had been discussed and determined, then ensued the second act of the drama, the ascent to the measuring and fitting room, from which man is as absolutely excluded as exold from the mysteries of the Bona Dea. Mrs. Tankar-Jones described a circle with a sweep of her skirts and self to Jess, "My dear, I am sure you will remain here with Mt. W. idiojest whilst I attend Miss Holwood above!" Then to the peang man "I am truly sorry, but do you mind?"

"To be left with Miss Jesse is like being given the eye oly of the

Crown jewels," answered he.

When Winefred and Mrs. Jones were gone, Jesse threat with a laugh to Frank Wardroper, and said: "It is positively lad. We are boring you intolerably."

"Not at all. My soul lives in art."

"Vou are laughing et us."

"You are laughing at us."

"Set your mind at rest. Do you not see the see proper dressing of a lovely girl is a matter of transcendental privace? It is like the setting of a fine melody to rich and harmonies, it is the clothing of a poetic idea in a clothing illustrative words. Be a jewel ever so fine, is a coproper mounting."

"Is this your own?" asked Jesse bluntly.
"It is from my father—like the ring. I do no theal to originate, only to embellish." "I have no great interest in dress."

"You are wrong. Excuse my saying it, but v have, you say, at home salmon and ducks. The delight of our prospective meal will consist in the desired at 100 days. dressed, stuffed and garnished. There is style in language, in painting, in cooking, and in clothing, a is justified in forgetting this,"

After the lapse of a quarter of an hour, the feet of I Jones appeared on the stair, followed by the gradue the lady, next by that of Winefred, and then that woman, as they descended from the measuring depart

A placitude, an elevation, an illumination invested of Mrs. Tomkin-Jones, as though she had endowed

had given her body to be burned in martyrdom for it.
"Will one of the young men call my coachmarwith dignity. "And, Miss Finch, you will rememitions about the ruche."

"Home!" ordered Mrs. Tomkin-Jones, accepting the shopman, when he shut the carriage door, as unc. cognition, being of everyday occurrence. "Since we le square, Mr. Frank, my carriage shall take you on to having sat us down."

One of the party alone was dispirited and indispisasation, and that was she whose money was being 81 cm person was to be adorned. A fibre of her soul had le.:

On reaching the door round the corner, the ladies Frank Wardroper had jumped out.

"Baker shall drive you on," said Mrs. Tomkin-Jones "Not at all-we are but five doors off."

"He really may as well."

"I am already out and on my feet." He took off his hat and bowed.



HON. J. H. HOFMEYR of the Afrikander Bond Party in Cape Colony



GENERAL CRONJE
In command of the Boers on
Western Transvaal Border



THE HON. W. P. SCHREINER Premier of Cape Colony



COMMANDANT WEILBACH A prominent Boer Commander



GENERAL SCHALK BURGER In command of the Boers on the Eastern Transvaal Border

THE CRISIS IN THE TRANSVAAL: SOME PROMINENT FIGURES IN SOUTH AFRICA

aid Mrs. Jones, "a sept heures." 0.1 1

the house, Winefred, who had become somewhat kind on the arm of her hostess and said, "I should On car acthing. wish to say

dear, when?" s Iv ali s Nov.

"The bell was Mrs. Jones's correction. "Is it concerning the ulle for University Mrs. Jones's correction the ribbons."

"It is a mobile any dresses," answered Winefred.

"Well have come into the dining-room. Sylvana! No she is not there are the fire is low. Goodness, how the smell of last meal harps from they think of nothing. Now, my dear, what the domestic steamts, they think of nothing. Now, my dear, what

Shall to the in?" asked Jesse.

Ves, "said Winefred. "I should wish you to hear what I have be say." See shat the door. Mrs. Tomkin-Jones drew off a glove, and then threw up her veil.

and then throw up her veil,

"Very well, yes, my dear."

"It is one thing only," said the girl.
Jesse saw that she was in earnest, and that her communication would not encern the dresses. She said to herself, "That girl has a temper, and is going to fly out."

"It is one thing only," repeated Winefred, looking straight at the widow. "What did you say to the gentleman in a foreign language?"

Inguage?
"To Frank Wardroper? In what language? I speak several."
"I cannot tell what tongue it was, but it was not English."
"Oh! I did say something in French, I remember. But of course you have Trench?"
"I do n ... You know that I do not."
"Every bely is familiar—"

"I was not I rought up as a lady."

Mrs. Tondinglones was confounded, but she recovered herself.

Mrs. Tonkladjones was confounded, but she recovered herself. "No, my diar child, I know you were left in charge of an ignorant person when gleeted——"
"I was some to a Dame's school, but I did not learn French there. That conters not. You were, I think, alluding in French to my—to my—Mrs. Marley. You used some words; that was know we theref the shop. If they concerned me I do not care, but if they are don't he tears were near filling her eyes—"I have heart you call not a person, a creature, a thing, and what you said hearly or call acr a person, a creature, a thing, and what you said about her in French I know not, but it was not civil or you would not transpoken it in a strange tongue. What did you say?" would no

e recall.2 .. [: .] matter. But, madam, consider this. I will not

y spoken of, in English or in ry that is not respectful. None French, n but I kn ... has been to me, nor how that the world to fight her battles there is a the world to fight for battles to but I know how good she is, then how loving; those who snap end worthy to buckle her shoes. Somether, in ridicule or in dismot bear, I cannot bear. I cannot litte, isot how to c Mr. Suc. A wort. parage po tell were i or do if I heard it again. But I will throw all the advantages It is the throw all the advantages of a might gain by being here again. I would rather leave the better once more."

ort credit," said Mrs. Tomkinaway from rather die house gr. 11:3

Jones, W Heath, or

Taca J i rth: "Let me kiss you. Now I know love you. If mamma says a will stamp on her corns, and Word age r she has

i. le cont'nued)

ANNI Powler de Les Comm Crimel. 11-16 C. H. In iv. 1 thick year.

OME A FIRST-CLASS NAVAL bus of foreigners knowing any-In future no aliens will be Japanese Navy to learn their bey are freely admitted to the so are especially boycotted, so then who came over to study in Yave have been promptly sent home

South African Portraits

THE Hon. W. P. Schreiner, Premier of the Cape Colony, has become well known in this country by his evidence before the Select Committee on the Jameson Raid, and less satisfactorily by his recent conduct in permitting the transport of arms and ammunition through the Colony to the Free State and Transvaal. Born in the through the Colony to the Free State and Transvaal. Born in the Cape Colony, he is the son of a German missionary who married a Scottish wife; and his sister is the "Ralph Iron" who has so captured the world by her "Story of an African Farm." Educated firstly in the Colony, he proceeded to Cambridge University and London, became an advocate of the Supreme Court at the Cape, then Q.C., and at length Attorney-General in Mr. Rhodes's Ministry of 1893. This office he resigned, but the next year, having been re-elected mainly in the interest of the Afrikander Bond, he again became Mr. Rhodes's Attorney-General. The Raid caused a "split," and now Mr. Schreiner is chief of a Ministry decidedly anti-Rhodesite.

decidedly anti-Rhodesite.

The Hon. J. H. Hofmeyr has long been known as, in some respects, the Parnell of South Africa, although his appearance used to be more that of the Bismarck, to whom his admirers sometimes to be more that of the Bismarck, to whom his admirers sometimes fondly compare him. He was born at Cape Town in 1844, and has the distinction of having made a competency in the newspaper world as the editor and proprietor of first one Dutch newspaper and then another. Of late years a distressing physical ailment has led him to eschew public life, but he is still universally recognised as the leader of the Afrikander Bond Party in the Cape Colony. When a member of the Cape Assembly, though not an orator of the demagogic kind, he always carried great weight; for close reasoning he is not excelled even by Mr. Rhodes. Mr. Froude described him in "Oceana" (1885) as "a cool, determined gentleman, with faultless temper and manners, who knew mined gentleman, with faultless temper and manners, who knew what he meant himself to do if no one else knew." After Majuba Mr. Hofmeyr, as leader of the Bond, was in communication with General Joubert. He telegraphed:—

"Believe British Government anxious to meet wishes of Boers, but difficulty is how to grant concession either before you have desisted or British arms victorious. We pray you help Government by adopting conciliatory tone, and offering desist from armed opposition, on tacit understanding that no further use be made of such desisting than to sen! Emited number of troops across border, and provisioning garrisons."

Probably General Sir Evelyn Wood's overwhelming force had more to do with "conciliation" than anything else, but Mr. Hofmeyr's telegram was undoubtedly well meant; his patriotism, though genuine as the Boers', does not extend to ousting the British from South Africa. In fact, Mr. Hofmeyr has made a contribution

of quite historic importance to the British Empire in his suggestion, at the Colonial Conference of 1878, of a British Zollverein for Federation and Imperial Defence, and he was again useful in conducting the Swaziland negotiations at Pretoria, in 1890, on behalf of the High Commissioner.

of the High Commissioner.

Commandant P. A. Cronje, who holds an important command of the burghers on the western border of the Transvaal, is famous as the vanquisher of Dr. Jameson's ill-starred force. He has office under the Government as Superintendent-General of Native Affairs, a thousand a year post, formerly held by General Joubert in combination with two others of equal emolument. On the burghers being "commandeered" to resist Jameson's Raid, Cronje took chief company of the force which formed up at Doorpkon and it was the force which formed up at Doorpkon and it was the force which formed up at Doorpkon and it was the force which formed up at Doorpkon and it was the force which formed up at Doorpkon and it was the force which formed up at Doorpkon and it was the force which formed up at Doorpkon and it was the comment of the force which formed up at Doorpkon and it was the comment of the force which formed up at Doorpkon and it was the comment of the force which formed up at Doorpkon and it was the comment of the force which force are comment of the force are comment of the force which force which force are comment of the force which force "commandeered" to resist Jameson's Raid, Cronje took chief command of the force which formed up at Doornkop, and it was to him that the Doctor surrendered, on the promise of life leing spared. Cronje is now reported to have a strong force posted on the western border at Malmani, where there are gold mines, and in a position within easy striking distance of the Colonial town of Mafeking. He is said to have had the audacity to cross the border into our territory and try to persuade the Barolong Chief to take up arms against the British! arms against the British!

Commandant Weilbach is quite an unknown man outside his Commandant Wellbach is quite an unknown man outside his country—or adopted country—and as he is said to have been entrusted by the Boers with an important command it is possible he is one of Dr Leyd's German friends. Mr. Lucas Meyer, who is also named as having a command, is the Chairman of the First Volksraad. He was born in 1846 in the Free State, and was in the War of Independence, receiving a bullet through the shoulder. As he has been regarded as the leader of the enlightened party among the Boers his selection for command is by no means certain. no means certain.

General Schalk Burger, in command on the eastern or Portuguese

General Schalk Burger, in command on the eastern or Portuguese and Swaziland frontier of the Republic, is another somewhat singular and significant selection, he being the candidate who was run for all he was worth in opposition to Mr. Kruger at the last Presidential election in the Transvaal. He was born in Lydenburg in 1852, a grandson of a Voortrekker on whose head the British Government once placed a price of 300l. He is described as a man largely self-taught but a deep thinker and an orator, who frequently sways the Raad by his calm logic. In the War of Independence he served as a Field Cornet at the head of a district of burghers. A member of the United Dutch Church he received the Order of Jesus Christ from the Portuguese King for a speech at Delagoa Bay on the relations between the Transvaal and Portugal. He is now a member of the Executive Council. On the eve of the recent Bloemfontein Conference Mr. Burger expressed his conviction that it would lead to a friendly and reasonable settlement of the existing difficulties between Great Britain and the Transvaal.

The "Kinfanns Castle"

THE new twin-screw steamer Kinfauns Castle, the latest and most magnificent vessel of the Castle Line, which set out last week from Southampton on her maiden voyage to the Cape, carrying among her passengers 300 troops, has a gross tonnage estimated at 10,000, and her indicated horse-power is 10,500. The accommodation provided for all classes of passengers (300 first-class, 160 second, and 201 third) is on a scale equalled by very few boats affoat. Some idea of the splendour of the vessel's fitings may be gathered from our illustration of the smoking saloon. Libraries are provided for each class of passenger; there are pianos in the first and second class saloons, a grand piano in the draw-ing-room, and an organ in the first-class saloon. Children's dining-rooms, a hair-dressing saloon, a printing-room, an orchestral instrument room (for the use of the ship's band), a drying-room, hospitals, dispensary, mail and specie rooms are conveniently arranged in various parts of the ship.

AUTUMN IN RUSSIA is not an agreeable season, particularly in St. Petersburg. The wet season has just set in at the capital—the. "rotten autumn" as the Russians term it-and rain falls in torrents every day. When a gale sets in as well, the Neva and the canals overflow, and guns boom out from the fortress of SS. Peter and Paul to warn all inhabitants of the riverain districts against a sudden



THE SMOKING SALOON OF THE NEW CASTLE LINER "KINFAUNS CASTLE" ...



THE GAME OF BUMBLE WAG: A SKETCH ON BOARD THE SS. "KINFAUNS CASTLE" ON HER MAIDEN VOYAGE TO THE CAPE

ON THE WAY TO SOUTH AFRICA

DRAWN BY W. HATHERELL, R.L.

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THE GRAPHIC

Commy Stkins's Peccadilloes

HY AN ARMY CHAPLAIN

TRISON exists almost entirely in the interests of "Crime," as it is called, in the Army is not the same carried life. A soldier can have a "crime" recorded to his "defaulter's sheet" by being drunk, being lisci; 'L. thit! in-uhordinate and threatening language, or by deseragan -Ge one word "crime" covers all offences. Sometimes al set in is of theft or assault, but such cases are rare. After tion, &% rience of military prisons I have come to the conwe have "y all a soldier's offences may be classed under the wink, temper, and foolishness." three ite The '

"charges are decreasing every year. This is owing sere to the existence of the Army Temperance Asso Anown as the "A.T.A." In fact, it is not too much the best influences of the Army are against excessive diers are fast becoming the most sober men in the at know this better than the chaplains in charge of

tris getting into trouble through loss of temper are very freq: Voung men enlist, in most instances, after some years of critic independence. They have been their own masters, ellen resent the orders of the non-commissioned the most unpleasant of results to themselves. The I had to deal with in a military prison furnishes an

all he wanted was to die himself! At first I could do nothing with him, but I said at last, "I shall not leave this cell until you have eaten your food." After a long struggle, I persuaded him to eat! The victory was won, and, during the rest of his stay in the prison, his conduct was all that could be desired!

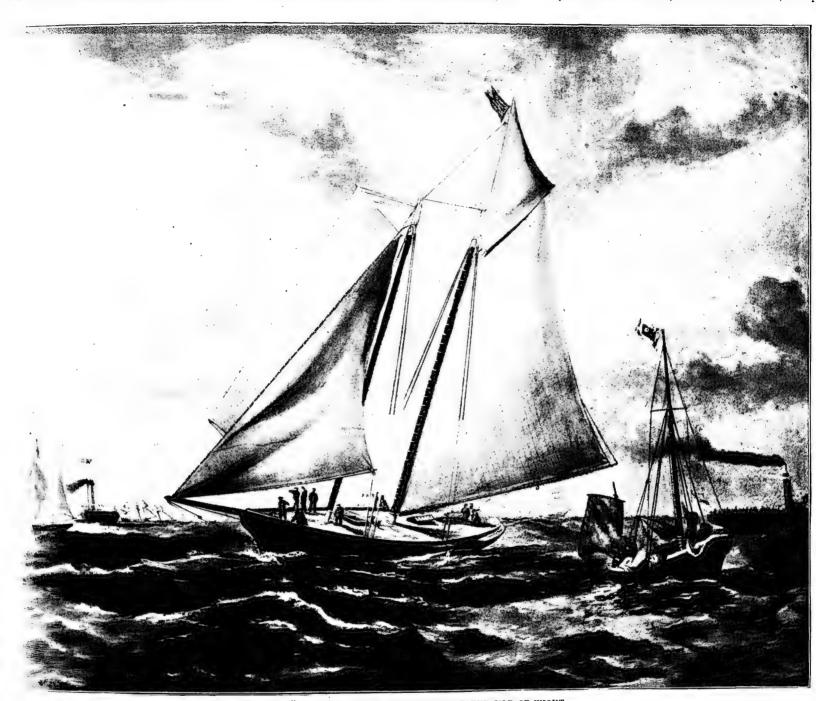
There is only one way to be adopted in dealing with prisoners, and that is the way of kindness! As far as my experience goes, all men can be influenced by kind words! When I came in charge of the large Military Prison in Malta, I had a curious instance of the effect of kind treatment. My plan there was to have the prisoners brought from their cells to the vestry of the chapel, where I always asked them to sit down while I talked to them. I always saw the prisoners on their admission and afterwards on their discharge. On one occasion I saw a sailor of the Fleet on his admission. When he left the prison I happened to be on the sick list with fever. A brother chaplain took my duty and saw my prisoners. When the sailor mentioned came before him, he asked where the chaplain was that saw him when he came in. The reason of my absence was explained, and then he said: "Well, sir, I should the came in the came in the reason of my absence was explained, and then he said: "Well, sir, I should the came in the cam liked to have seen him again. When I came in here he asked me to sit down, and then he talked to me like a father."

In this same prison at Malta I had a strange case of attempted desertion. It is not easy to desert from this island, but this man actually tried to row in a small boat from Malta to the coast of Africa. He had the good fortune to be picked up by a steamer on his way, when his water and provisions were exhausted. He had enlisted under a false name, got tired of the discipline of the Service, and made this foolish attempt to get away from the Army.

may say that I have never yet had a rude word or any difficulty in all my dealings with the hundreds of military prisoners that I have

The first Bace for the "Imerica" Cup

THE trophy which for nearly fifty years has been known as the America Cup is a cup of the value of 1001, which was offered by the Royal Yacht Squadron in August, 1851, as a prize for a race round the Isle of Wight, open to yachts belonging to clubs of all nations. The schooner yacht America, which had caused a great deal of talk owing to her beating everything in American waters, was in English waters at the time by invitation of the Royal Yacht Squadron, and the Cup was really offered in her honour. The America presented a departure from the style of English yachts. English yachts of that period were of the type known as the "cod-head and mackereltail," barrel-bottomed craft, with short bluffs and long fine run. A crusade had been initiated against this type of yacht by Mr. T. Assheton Smith, Mr. William Simons and Mr. Scott Russell, but their endeavours to introduce a fine entrance and a shallow bow, in place of the old bluff nose, did not find much favour, but a practical



THE "AMERICA" EASILY WINNING THE RACE ROUND THE ISLE OF WIGHT

THE FIRST RACE FOR THE "AMERICA" CUP

From a Photograph of a Painting by G. West and Son, Southsea

instance of a one day 1; Prison office. had better !--. declined it the door saw at a glo-"Take , if yer and threw F warder aw ;... talk to him. to get his to pennent. r theging, 1 gr flogged the ter mention talk hing daged y prisons.

to the man's

before him, 1.

Hened years ago in Dublin. I was asked the warders to talk to a man who was giving a . He had threatened to murder one of the \circ -told that he was most dangerous, and that I er in the cal when I visited him. However, . ion, and decided to see my man alone. When " was opened he was standing before us, and I 1 had a very low type of man to deal with.
The man removed his cap, with an angry gesture. I then sent the down alone with the prisoner and began to was sullen and silent, but at last I managed and, after a long conversation he expressed ised to amend if I would save him from a fint I could, but it was too late, and he was He never gave any trouble afterwards. I happens to be the only instance of a soldier have known in all my experience of military

My next is a came under my notice in the same prison. ... led to "die of starvation!" I went at once found him sitting with his food untasted as this prison review that I had a very difficult case to deal with, been about a beave in order to remain with a mother who had died! If the werecome with grief, and told me plainly that

I am now in charge of another military prison in England, where I am daily finding curious cases of men who have enlisted and got into trouble through family affairs. It is a common thing to find deserters, as in the instance quoted above, who have gone home to be with a during relative, and then staved away have gone home to be with a dy till they have been brought back, and then tried for "absence without leave."

One of the saddest cases that ever came to my notice was that of a man who had risen from the ranks, obtained his commission, and became adjutant of his regiment. He took to drink, and had to resign his commission. He then enlisted again as a private, and made an attempt to rise again. But he had got too much under the influence of drink, and I first made his acquaintance in a military prison. I persuaded him to sign the pledge and make an effort to give up drinking altogether, but it was all in vain. He came back time after time to the prison a hopeless dipsomaniac. At last he was discharged from the Army, and for some years I have heard nothing of him.

There is a certain amount of comedy sometimes in the charges. I recently had a case of a staunch teetotaler who was sentenced for being "drunk and disorderly." He had been with some soldier friends who had gone into a public-house and got drunk. He tried to get them back to barracks, and in the due course of events got arrested with them and shared their fate.

Soldiers who are punished for "sleeping on their post" seldom seem to understand that it is needful for a recruit to learn how to keep watch and how to keep awake in times of peace. In conclusion, I demonstration of the truth of their doctrine was soon to be given by

the America. On the day of the race fifteen yachts of various tonnage, some schooner-rigged and others cutters, presented themselves to start. The race was started to the eastward, and the yachts went out by Bembridge Ledge with the wind from west-south-west. Working past Bonchurch to Ventnor, three English yachts, Volante, Freak, and Arrow were all ahead of the America, but Arrow went ashore, and another yacht, Alarm, went to her assistance, and later on Freak fouled Volante and knocked the bowsprit out of her, so that the leading English yachts were all in a bad way. America, which was not doing much good in short tacking with the small cutters, made a long cast off and fetched the Needles some six or seven miles ahead of Aurora and Freak, which were the nearest British yachts. On going through the Needles America had a fair wind, but meeting the ebb tide in a light breeze, she made little headway, and Aurora began to gain rapidly on her. By the time the tide had eased the English yachts had just got round the Needles, and consequently felt the young flood first. This brought them closer up, but America kept ahead, and finished eighteen minutes ahead of Aurora. Lord Dunraven, in "The Encyclopædia of Sport," tells us that the veteran yachtsman, the late Marquis of Anglesey, when he saw America for the first time, said, "If she is right we are all wrong." And in 1852 and 1853 scores of yachts were hauled up in the yards to have the old bow cut away and the new type of bow built on to them.

CENTURY-XI. NINETEENTH THE THROUGH

BRITISH ARMY THE

By CHARLES LOWE

Our army is undoubtedly that British institution which has undergone most transformation in the course of the nineteenth century, so that if it had been humanly possible for any Rip Van Winkle of a Tommy Atkins who had tought with Abercromby at Aboukir in 1801 to march with Kitchener to Khartoum in 1898, he would assuredly, comparing the army headed by the Duke of York with the army commanded by Viscount Wolseley, have been tempted to hold up his hands in blank bewilderment and exclaim, "Lord a mercy on us, this is none o' I." Yes, the British soldier who landed at the mouth of the Nile at the beginning of the century to expel the French from Egypt belonged to a very different organisation, a very different kind of fighting machine, from his comrade-descendant who, at the end of this century, ascended the self-same river to expel the Dervishes from Omdurman and find the sempiternal French again confronting him, Jack-in-the-Eox-like, at Fashoda. There were some qualities common to the soldiers of Abercromby and the soldiers of Kitchener—unrivalled powers of endurance and invincible courage—but that was almost all. Otherwise the conquerors of Khartoum differed about as much from the victors of Aboukir as these latter in turn differed from the billmen and the bowmen of Agincourt-so slow had been the development of the military art for four centuries, so quick had been its progress during the course of one.

Our Rip Van Winkle of a Tommy Atkins, who had received his baptism of fire at Aboukir, and awoke from his long slumber to march with Kitchener to Khartoum, would have found that his cumbrous flintlock, with which he might manage to let off two shots a minute, had now been supplanted by a devilish invention of a magazine rifle which rained bullets in the teeth of an enemy at the rate of about one per second; and he would almost have wept the tears of sorrow which are shed by devoted friends at final parting on realising that the bayonet, with which he had performed such glorious feats of fighting, had now practically become a discarded weapon. He would have found, to his surprise, that his uniform with its cruelly senseless neck-stock, and breeches which burst if he bent, instead of being the most excruciating, had now become the most comfortable and practical fighting dress in the world; and he would have wondered what in Heaven's name things were coming to now, when the War Office had actually provided him with a sun-helmet, a pocket filter and a patent water-bottle, and had devised an easy distribution of his kit all over his body instead of compelling him to carry it all in one cruel hump like the burden of a camel.

IMPROVED CONDITION OF THE MEN

Above all, our re-awakened Tommy would have smacked his lips to find that his food, which had formerly been fit for little else than pigs, had now been succeeded by rations so ample, so various, and so excellently cooked that they might well excite the jaded appetite of peers. He would have found that his pay was now just double what it was at the dawn of the ce tury; that, instead of being housed in hovels, he was now quartered in palatial barracks; that many of his comrades, instead of repairing to places of evil tame, now spent their leisure hours in reading-rooms and soldiers' homes; that his officers, whose voices he had formerly never heard except when giving the word of command, now even played cricket matches with their men, and took every means of making them feel that they were all "comrades, friends, and countrymen;" that flogging and other debasing punishments had been abolished; that there was now such a thing as a Victoria Cross, with substantial pension attached, for feats of personal gallantry before the foe; that there was otherwise now no danger of such acts of bravery, individual or collective, failing to attract the notice of the nation for want of a sacred bard—caret quia vate sacro—seeing that there had now arisen a new class of men, brilliant descriptive writers, whose business it was to accompany armies as their literary Cæsars, Xenophons and Napiers; and our re-awakened Tommy Atkins would positively not have known what to have thought of himself for sheer astonishment and honest joy on discovering that the dumb, if all-daring and all-doing British soldier, after so many centuries of misre resentation and neglect, had at last found his eloquent interireter and Tyrtæus in the person of an imperial poet, Rudyard Kipling, who had dore more than anyone else to dispel the popular prejudices which still attached to the redcoat, and make him the pride, as he had ever been the pillar, of his country.

In brief, our warrior Rip Van Winkle, who had been aroused from his ninety-eight years of slumber after Aloukir to march on Omdurman, would have found that, in the interval, the British Army had ceased to be an asylum for the outcast and the criminal to become a career for the respectable and the ambitious, and that the Army of Lord Wolseley could no longer be characterised by the words of Lord Wellington, who repeatedly described the soldiers that strewed his path with victory-palms from Talavera to Toulouse as "the scum of the earth."

Those who raised shrill sentimental cries of humanitarian protest

over the necessary bayoneting of a few wounded, but still treacherously dangerous Dervishes at Omdurman, should have compared this incident with the storming and sack of Badajos, which was accompanied, according to Napier, by "that wild and desperate wickedness which tarnished the lustre of the soldiers' heroism . . . shameless rapacity, brutal intemperance, savage lust, cruelty and murder, shricks and piteous lamentations, &c." They should have contrasted such a hell let loose at Badajos and San Sebastian with the humane behaviour of the British soldier at Omdurman, and been well content with his progress in the interval in respect of decency and discipline. "Come on, ye ruffians! Come on, ye fighting villains!" were the words with which Picton—"a rough, foulmouthed devil as ever lived," to quote the Iron Duke himself-used to wave his invincible vagabonds on to victory; and, if the truth

must be told, a very large proportion of Wellington's army did

consist of unmitigated Hackguards, whose military crimes and excesses could only be repressed by a frequent use of the Jash and of

the gallows-tree. But it has often happened in the history of the world that the worst men have been the best soldiers-the best combatants, at least. The devil in a state of dormancy is not a bad military quality in the fighting man; and with this peculiar virtue the 150,000 men-about 99,000 regulars and the rest militia-who constituted the British Army at the outbreak of the Peninsular War were very liberally endowed.

In the last decade of the centu y the strength of the same Armyregulars, with the reserves and militia-had risen to nearly three times that figure—416,000—apart from our auxiliary forces of volunteers (230,000) and yeomanry, &c. In Wellington's time there were no reserves but the militia, and of these an astonishing number could always, by the bounty system, be got to volunteer into the regular Army, the one, for example, that won Waterloo being largely thus composed. The fear of a French invasion had called to arms a force of over 460,000 volunteers, though these were only raised for local use, and not, as is the case with the army of citizen-soldiers to which the year 1859, from a similar apprehension, gave birth, for general service within the United Kingdom. By the year 1809 the total strength of the British forces, including Volunteers, seamen, and marines, was 822,000, the population of the United

Kingdom being then only about 15,000,000.

Hitherto the ordinary term of enlistment had been for life, but, with the view of popularising service in the standing Army, which was so much needed in the Peninsula and elsewhere, Mr. Windham had introduced the principle of short service enlistments, and the physical standard, moreover, was gradually lowered from 5 ft. 7 in. in 1802 to 5 ft. in 1813. So it was no wonder that, at Waterloo, many of our regiments consisted of mere boys-witness Lady Butler's picture of them forming square-who contrasted most unfavourably with their German allies. It was, indeed, from Germany that the British soldier of this epoch had derived one of the main sources of his strength-his discipline and his drill. Previous to the Napoleonic wars, our Army was so deplorably ill-drilled that it had been unable to present the elementary spectacle of "two regiments moving in unison." But both the Duke of York, and his deputy for two years, Sir David Dundas, had been ardently devoted to the study of Prussian tactics-Dundas, in particular, going every year to the manœuvres of the Great Frederick; and he it was, with his rough yet methodical Scotch head, who was the first to supply the British Army with those "Rules and Regulations" which enabled it, under the genius of the Great Duke, to enter upon its fifteen years' career of glorious, if chequered, victory from Aboukir Bay to Belle Alliance.

FORTY YEARS OF PEACE

Then followed the forty years' peace, during which our military institutions were in danger of going to rust and wreck altogether, with all our "cannon mouldering on our seaward wall." Ever averse to the idea of a standing Army as a possible danger to civil liberty, the English people were at no pains to maintain intact the fighting instrument which had proved the destruction of the greatest tyrant of his time. Thereafter not only was the British Army reduced, it was practically shelved. The volunteers disappeared, no militia were enrolled, and it was the policy of the Great Duke, its Commander-in-Chief, to send as much of it as he could to the Colonies, not so much for the purpose of defending those Colonies, as of saving it from further reduction at the hands of the Joseph Humes and the other penurious patriots of his shortsighted class who fondly imagined that the millennium had now dawned, and that Britannia's spear must now for good be turned into a ploughshare.

Life engagements for the Army had again (1829) been substituted for the shorter periods introduced during the Peninsular War, and the discipline of the barracks had become that of a penal settlement -sentences of 300 to 500 lashes being common for offences that would now be checked by light imprisonment. From 1816 to 1854 the Army was only represented in the Cabinet by the Master General of the Ordnance, and there was neither insight nor unity in its administration, which was one of incredible looseness and lethargy. From this lethargy the nation and its rulers were cr.ly aroused towards the end of the forties, ten years and more after the Queen's accession, by the breaking out of revolutionary troubles all over the Continent. The Army, which in 1821 had fallen to about 100,000 men of all arms, now received repeated accessions of strength, which, by 1854, had raised it to a total effective of 140,000—enlistment for life having given way to a ten years' engagement, while the militia was again re-established (1852), just in time to pass from 25,000 to 30,000 of its men into the ranks of the regiments which were sent out to cover themselves with imperishable glory, and their administrators with everlasting shame, on the battlefields around Sel astopol.

THE CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN AND ITS IESSONS

But even now the demand was so inadequate to the supply that the Government was reduced to the necessity of enlisting a German Legion for service in the Crimea. In point of physique no finer army ever left these shores than the 25,000 men who landed, under Lord Saglan, near the Alma-an army of lions led by anything but asses, but certainly administered by Ministerial ignoramuses of the worst kind. The Crimean War proved to the whole world, and above all to the British people in the bitterest manner, that the bravest of armies are but as chaff before the wind if lacking a proper organisation to provide them with clothing and food and medical In the Crimea we had none of the departmental branches for doing these things. But the lesson of the Crimea was taken to heart and turned to good account. Nothing could better illustrate the difference between our military organisation at the middle and at the end of the century than the fact, that whereas 25,000 of our men had been rendered non-effective in five months, mainly from the lack of means to convey food a distance of cight

miles from Balaclava to the trenches before Sea re-conquest of the Soudan, on the other hand, was circumstance that our construction of the Nile V tically kept pace with Kitchener's advance to King which comfortably fed and munitioned his artahundreds of miles away from their base of supply

But the Crimean War showed that our Arms reformation in other things as well as transport Early in the Queen's reign the percussion-eng the place of the old flintlock; but it was not till were brought together for evere'se at Chol.ham, at training under service conditions which our soldier despatched to fight the Russians. In 1855, howeto the exertions of the Queen and the Prince Co was bought on which Aldershot now stands, as heroism of our soldiers in suppressing the India:. began to take the liveliest interest in what has now training camp—the Châlons of the British Army

Not only did the Indian Mutiny bring to light in manner than had even been done by the berberoism, endurance, and invincibility of the Ballalso entailed upon us an entire change in the or character of our Army, which now ceased to be a. an Imperial one. Hitherto India had been European regiments of the old "John" Congain together with 30,000 men of the British arm. troops," and by 240,000 native soldiers. But in all that, and in 1859, on the Queen's assuming them: the local European forces were disbunded, and our an integral portion of the British Army, was gr. 1 reached its present figure of about 74,000 m.... cream of our fighting force.

It was about the same time also that our deer decower was swelled by a new kind of auxiliary force A-r al been the Continental troubles of 1848 which led to the time! I suscitation of our militia, so it was the European war-clouds of .559, but above all, the minatory attitude of the French-our all. . . the Crimea! and the restless policy of their ruler, which, and r the festeing encouragement of the Prince Consort, gave the to the popular movement that soon found definite expression in the creation, or rather re-creation, of our Volunteer Army, which now numbers about 230,000 men, whose military efficiency. It is true, is not yet on a par with their patriotism, but who are now at least, after an existence of forty years, as much superior to what they were when first enrolled as the British Army which marched to the conquest of Khartoum was superior in organisation to the Prash Army which sailed for the conquest of the Crimea.

SCIENTIFIC SOLDIERIS :

The scientific spirit of soldiering, which may a said to have received its highest expression, so far, in Kitch and Khartour. had become infused into the Army by the estate of ut, in 1858. of our Staff College—an institution similar to be thous kings akademie of the Prussians—which soon became the tented by ambitious officers devoted to the study of the art to the in all is branches. By these students, whose example as a coted some of the most public-minded men in the nation at 1 ig. the Italian War, the Civil War in America, and were discussed with the keenest avidity; came the Bohemian Campaign of 1866, with its necessity tactical novelties, which loudly proclaimed Prassi the rôle of Frederick the Great as the military ... nations.

That in the meantime we ourselves had been will our own bitter experience, as well as profiting by us all around by others, was presently proved ! expedition to Abyssinia, when there was present Disraeli pithily expressed it, the astonishing ordnance of Europe being transported by the across the mountains of Rasselas in Afri a. That the "little wars" which we have had incessar" part or another of the globe ever since the Quest -for Her Majesty has been at once the most pacific like of monarchs who ever wore the British crow. Expedition was pronounced by all to be a man supply, while seventeen more years' practice of different parts of the world at last enabled us French Military Attaché in London, oficially spo-Service Institution, the compliment that our "" 1895 was a perfect gem of Indian warfare."

This was high flattery to us from France. indirect compliment to Germany. For as it was had derived those "Rules and Regulations" will Peninsula et : armies of Wellington to purge so it was from the Fatherland that there had corgreat impetus to military reform which has now Army what it is. The triumphal procession of the France in 1870 had been followed in Inglant interest, and it was at once concluded that a will could achieve such unparalleled results in so bale of well worth the sincerest of all forms of admiret tion—as far as was permitted by our peculin without departing from the practice of voluntary bed-rock principle of our fencible power.

$MANGEU^*I^*RES$

Accordingly we at once commenced by inaugural manœuvres which gradually increased in size a 1898, they were held upon a scale (in Derset and to the average magnitude of such Kriegspiel it itself, while the Government went to the expense

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Country on Salisbury Plain as the manceuvring area relact. In other respects the progress of reform was

an er the initiation mainly of Mr. Cardwell; nor did we

had assimilated our Army in many other respects to

stem by creating a Medical Staff Corps and an Army

entrusted to civil hands, and which now rendered it

by than hitherto for our Army to perform the most

angs, we improved the efficiency of the Army by

the War Office and creating a General Staff; by

commission purchase system and raising the standard

qualification in our officers. But more radical in any other reforms was the introduction of the territorial system of regiments, the linking of

· home-staying one acting as a feeder for its fellow

rectation of an Army Reserve, to some extent after

stion, while we have also kept pace with other

cet of armaments by adopting the latest and most

of all these reforms is that, in the course of the

lone-to go no further back into the century-the

Tibe Army has been doubled, and that our soldiers

tester paid, armed, housed, fed and treated

were before; that we have 70,000 more Militia,

Ty Reserve men, and 230,000 Volunteers. On the

all tary budget-to which our foreign service troops

-has now risen to 18,250,000l. as compared with

the beginning of the Queen's reign - an in-

its functions, that of "crawling on its stomach" and

large Slow, stop to the G. Service hither. Allor

is belly full.

and of destruction.

SUMMARY

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Queet.'s Ibome sta arc Lost than ever Sc. 600 m 4 other hate's are not a cl 8,000, 200 crease of a mature which has resulted from the enormous increase of our timpire, the vast extent of our commerce, the greatly ircreased cost of in dern armaments, and the augmented strength

of other act. ... What with our regular Army and its auxiliaries, our native I. . . and Colonial troops, the Queen, in the sixtieth year of her; i.m. might be said to have had at her disposal a combatant loves of the early a million fighting men-apart from the Navy and its too. A combatants—all animated by the spirit of unity and colusion inherent in the homogeneous hosts of the Continent of The mainstay of any Army is its officers, and British officers had

grown to be increasely more efficient under Wolseley than ever they were unit? Wellington. For to the personal bravery and inform capacity for command which have ever distinguished them they have staresstully striven to add the brain-practice and the scientific account lishments of their exemplars, the Germans. No longer merely the commanders, they are now also the comrades of their men, whose efficiency and comfort it is their constant endeavour to promote; and though many of those men still leave much to be desired in respect of physique, as compared with the conscript armies of the Continent, their moral standard, keeping pace with the progress of their material combin, is very much higher than it was a hundred years ago, so that there is now an ever-lessening, if still considerable, difference between the barrack virtues of the Ironsides of Cromwell and the Redcoats of the Queen.

But, with all its shortcomings, the British Army since the Crimea -which of and its eyes to its own crying deficiencies-has ever been equal to the military tasks imposed upon it, and, after all, that is the real test of any army's worth. The British Army, in its peculiar organismion and parti-coloured composition, is the living embed in an of that world-wide Imperialism of which it is at once the proudly conserves symbol and the self-reliant stay.

"The Fransbank from Within"

Judie, in the Within," w lane of the matter, by M the Transa; Icsided files Committee, first part of the war of t Comain: t of tain; in t of the present

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MR. J. P. COMPARICK, one of Jameson's men, has given the wek of time, his book, "The Transvaal from as written three years ago, privately circulated in year, and is now published, with supplementary schemann. Mr. Fitzpatrick is well qualified to cial title, for he has had good reason to know within. He is a South African by birth, has talsveal since 1884, was Secretary of the Reform as one of those who rode in Jameson's raid. The . h is devoted to the early history of the Boers, to well the Raid, and to the efforts of the Reform .. what now, it would seem, the sword is to art he brings his narrative down to the spring

TR MY DEAD BODY

be whole matter is struck in the first paragraph haing Day, 1895, the Uitlanders made their consideration of what they deemed their bare Ranger, after an attentive consideration of the gimly, "Their rights. Yes, they'll get them And, continues our author, volumes of Letter illustrate the Boer attitude and policy caking immigrants. "L'Etat, C'est moi" is · · · Dopper President as it was of its originator, sol policy and in matters which concern the - resident has his way as surely and completely " at. By the force of his own strong convictions this indomitable will, he has made the Boer a was the germ of the Africandernation; a people aclded, and strong enough to attract and indred in South Africa, and then to realise the Lapublic from the Zambesi to Cape Town. In drica, says Mr. Fitzpatrick, the figure of the I bom large and striking, hemmed in, as he gong tide of civilisation from which his people tions; trying to fight both Fate and Nature; standing to the standing to th

The history the wanderings of the Boers is given by Mr. FFFORE THE HATED FLAG

Fitzpatrick in a few vivid sentences; it is, as he says, a history which surpasses all fiction in its vicissitudes, successes, and tragedies. They fought and worked and trekked, onward, always onward, never returning, beyond the furthest outposts of civilisation, wherethey mit ht hope to be alone, like the simple people of their one Book; where they might never know the hated British rule; where they might never experience the forms and trammels, the restlessness and changes, the worries, the necessities or benefits of progressing civilisation. They trekked, and trekked and trekked again; but the flag of England, emblem of all they hated, was close by, behind, beside, in front, or over them; and the something which they could not fight, the ever advancing tide of civilisation, lapped at their feet, and slowly, silently, and for ever, blotted out the line where they had written, "Thus far and no further."

THE ANNEXATION AND ITS MISTAKES

By 1877, when the South African Republic had been an independent State for twelve years, it was insolvent, and its very existence was threatened by Cetewayo, the Zulu King, who had massed his armies on the border. The whole of the Transvaal was annexed by England, and thus saved from being overrun and devastated. Then began the mistakes of England, thus summarised by Mr. Fitzpatrick: Failure to fulfill promise; deviation from old ways of government; the appointment of unsuitable officials, who did not understand the people or their language; the neglect to convene Volksraad or to hold fresh elections; the establishment of personal rule by military men, who treated the Boers with harshness and contempt. These thing; and others caused dissatisfaction and gave the nucleus of irreconcilables-Kruger at their head-material to work with. Sir Bartle Frere, who had succeeded Sir Theophilus Shepstone as the Representative of the Queen, wrote at the time that "it was not the annexation so much as the neglect to fulfil the promises and the expectations, held out by Shepstone when he took up the Government, that had stirred up the great mass of the Boers and given a handle to the agitators. Then came the war and the disasters of Bronkhorst Spruit, Laing's Nek, Ingogo and Majuba, the pro-Boer campaign of Mr. Gladstone while he was in opposition and his complete volte face after he was in power. The Convention of 1881 gave back to the Boers the control of their

THE THORN IN THE SIDE

In 1887 the gold output of the Transvaal, which had been increasing yearly and attracting mining companies ever since the small beginning made in 1882, began to assume regular dimensions. Johannesburg-so named after Mr. Johannes Rissik, the Surveyor-General of the Transvaal-was founded, and became a thorn in the side of President Kruger, for there arose, as if by magic, within thirty miles of his capital the city of the hated Uitlander, to whose desire for a reasonable voice in the government of the country and for redress of their many other grievances he turned a deaf ear. Then came the plot against the Transvaal and Jameson's raid, of which Mr. Fitzpatrick gives a very full and complete history, and he has an interesting and rather painful chapter on the life which the captured raiders led in gaol, and their brutal treatment by Du Plessis, their gaoler. When the prisoners were released they were required to bind themselves for the term of three years, from May, 1895, not to meddle directly or indirectly in the internal or external politics of the Republic. It was that stipulation which prevented Mr. Fitzpatrick from issuing his book until the present year. Three years after his emergence from Pretoria gaol he has found that his last chapter is one to which he can give the title "The Beginning of the End"-namely, the fruitless discussions and negotiations which have been going on the whole year. Upon these negotiations Mr. Fitzpatrick says nothing, and nothing was necessary, as they are so recent as to be within the recollection of all; but of the circumstances and conditions which made the negotiations necessary, he has written in this book the fullest and clearest account which has as yet appeared. No one who wishes to know the real state of affairs before and since Jameson's Raid should fail to read Mr. Fitzpatrick's interesting work, of the fullness and completeness of which it is not possible to give any adequate idea within the compass of a brief review.

AFRIKANDER SENTIMENT

The failure of the negotiations, he says, must lead to bloodshed, for, with a barrier of insurmountable race feeling before them, the Uitlanders are hopeless of effecting a peaceful redress of their grievances except by the aid of the Suzerain Power. Kruger and his party will not yield except on the advice of those who have the will and power to see that the advice is followed. That power rests with the progressive Dutch of South Africa, but they have not as yet the will or the courage to use it. There is no more hopeless feature for the peaceful settlement of the Transvaal question, Mr. Fitzpatrick thinks, than the unanimity which marks the public utterances of those who represent Afrikander sentiment in the present crisis. Those expressions are all directed against the injured; not a warning, not a hint, not a prayer even is addressed to the offender. No civilised body of men, he goes on to say, ever had more just cause for complaint than the Litlanders of the Ttransvaal, and they have carried on their reform movement under very difficult conditions. Their leaders are branded as rebels, denounced as traitors and conspirators, blacklisted in the Dutch press and marked down as men to be shot (when the time comes) without trial.

THE APPEAL TO ENGLAND

It is under these circumstances that appeal has been made to England, the only other quarter in which rests the power to see that justice be done. It is an appeal which might well be based upon the broad and acknowledged right of a subject to claim the good offices of his own Government, but it is here based upon a special right—the spirit of the Pretoria Convention, namely, the preservation of equality as between all the white inhabitants of the Transvaal-a spirit which has been violated and set at naught. "But the appeal of the British subjects in the Transvaal will claim a hearing for other reasons also," says Mr. Fitzpatrick in conclusion. "Only the blindest can fail to realise how much is at stake, materially and morally, or can fail to see what is the real issue, and how the Mother Country stands on trial before all her children-who are the Empire."

"The Queen's Serbice"

MANY books have been written, and d ubtless many more will yet be written, of the deeds of Pritish soldiers on the battlefield, but we know of few books that tell us of the life led by a private in the British Army. Mr. Horace Wyndham's book, "The Queen's Service" (William Heinemann), should, therefore, meet with a welcome from the public, especially now, when our soldiers are being ordered in large numbers to South Africa. Mr. Wyndham tells us of his own experience as a private soldier from the time he enlis ed until, after seven years' service, he left the The story he tells is all the more interesting because it is told from the private's point of view; and we learn what the men in the ranks think of field days, route marching, being on guard, and other things that make up a soldier's life in time of peace. He gives us, too, good word-pictures of Sunday in barracks, of Christmas Day in the Army, of life on Loard a troopship, and of married life in the Army, besides describing the various stations in which he was quartered. The "advantages of the Army" are criticised freely, and Mr. Wyndham, though no grumbler, points out how, in many triffing details, a soldier's lot might be improved. He has much to say about Army schools, about promotion to the rank of corporal and afterwards to sergeant, about the immense difference it makes to a man's personal to attain the privilege of belonging to the sergeants' mess after some years of the rough-and-ready meals of a private so dier. Then he gives us a peep into a military hospital, takes us with him when he is escorting a deserter, and lets us see the culprit brought before a court-martial. One of the most interesting chapters is devoted to gentlemen rankers, in which the author gives some very sensible advice to those of gentle birth and good education who think of enlisting. He thinks it is a vast pity that more commissions are not given to "rankers." Coming to the much discussed question of the advisability of forming a "Regiment of Gentlemen," the authorsays: "I cannot think that such a corps would really be found to answer either the expectations of its well-wishers or of the men composing its ranks." The chapter at the end of the book puts forth some suggestions for the improvement of the lot of privates in the Army and of their prospects after leaving. It is certainly, as he says, a great pity that the Army is not on equal focting with the Police Force and Pire Brigade. To be dismissed from either of these is the greatest punishment known to the men. Discharge from the Army almost seems to be now regarded in the light of a prize. That this is so is, of course, highly regrettable, but the remedy lies, says Mr. Wyndham, with the authorities themselves. But the reader must read for himself, and he will find that Mr. Wyndham's little book is deeply interesting, not only for the capital description of a soldier's life, but also for the plea put forward by their more considerate treatment, especially when they have finished their term with the colours. Some of the chapters have already appeared as articles in various periodicals-one or two in The Graphic-but their value and interest are enhanced by being thus collected and published together.

Books in Brief

"THE REIGN OF MARGARET OF DENMARK," by Mary Hill (Fisher Unwin), is an interesting as well as an instructive history of a woman who, to quote Abbé \ ertot, "was not really in love with anything but glory, or sensible of any passion but her ambition to extend the limits of her empire and advance her authority." The history of a Queen of such ambitions must, of necessity, Le a history of quarrels, wars, and internal dissensions. Margaret was a woman of indomitable will and masculine energy, and during her reign the three Scandinavian kingdoms were united under one crown. Her grand-nephew was crowned king de facto, but the power was in her hands. Margaret can hardly be said to have acted in a very queenly way towards her enemies. For instance, when she took Albert, King of Sweden, prisoner, she crowned him with a fool's cap, with a prodigious tail to it, in memory of a vow he had made, that he would not again wear his hat until he had wrested her crown from her. The volume is well written, and should interest the students of the history of the Hanseatic League.

Miss Mary Thiddal's translation of "Heinrich Heine's Last Days," by Camille Selden (Fisher Unwin), is exceedingly careful and true, and one can see how thoroughly she is in sympathy with the writer. In an excellently written "introductory note," she tells the story of Camille Selden's life, and of her friendship with the We hardly think, however, that Miss Thiddal can be deemed successful in her object in writing this notice. She says: "The object of this sketch is not the adding of new facts, but rather the collecting of old ones; in the hope that, by placing these in a fresh combination, this woman's title to celebrity may no longer rest upon her being the mere reflection of one greater than herself, but upon the merit which a study of her work and personality will show her so justly to deserve." That Camille elden would have made a name apart from Heine there can be little doubt, but the poet's influence over her was so great that it is practically impossible to imagine that she could have ranked as high as she does without that influence.

"The New Far East," by Arthur Diosy (Cassell), is a book that no doubt, will be widely read, and it is equally certain that it will be much discussed, particularly in Anglo-Japanese and Anglo-Chinese society. Whether the Japanese are worthy of all the praise, not to say flattery, that is showered upon them by the author, is a question that time alone can show. Mr. Diosy's chapters on the Japanese navy will be read with interest by the majority of Englishmen. He also throws much light on the vexed question of the missionaries in China, and shows where the missions fail and why. It is a great pity, in our opinion, that the author has thought fit to draw so many "odious comparisons" between the Japanese and other nationalities, usually the English, and always to the detriment of the latter; it is the one thing that mars an otherwise valuable book. The volume is illustrated by a native artist.



MEMORANDA OF A ROUNDABOUT TOUR . BY MARY STUART BOYD AND A S. BOYD

III.-CEYLON TO AUCKLAND, N.Z.

OUR glimpse of Colombo had made us long for a further insight into its charms, and it was with sincere regret at our inability to remain longer that we watched Ceylon, a vision of lavender hills and purple valleys, sink into the horizon. A baker's dozen, which included several of our most popular fellow-voyagers, had left us there, and a gentle melancholy pervaded the ship which even the presence of a new fruit, the mangostein, at dinner, did not dispel. Outwardly the mangostein is beautifully decorative, resembling a large reddish peony bud; inwardly it contains a circle of crescentshaped segments

"NOW THEN BOYS, ONCE MORE!"

which is the edible portion; and its flavour rendered it one of the few hitherto untried fruits that we encountered during our ourneyings, whose better acquaintance we desire.

After leaving Ceylon, even the modified excitement to be gathered from watching the periodic resurrection of the "Wanted on the Voyage" trunks, on baggage day, palled. Women who had formerly derived much gratification from a weekly peep at their reserve stock of

raiment, became prone to depute the task of disentrunking fresh garments to incapable husbands.

There was certainly some amusement in watching the futile exertions of those Benedicks, who, after rummaging to the bottom of carefully packed Saratogas, and removing certain of the articles contained therein, found to their amazement the impossibility of closing the lids upon the lessened contents-man's one idea of conquering the difficulty being by the application of weight, in the shape of obliging seamen, to the lid.

Sunday was welcomed in that it brought a change of occupation. Breakfast over, a piano was wheeled on deck, benches covered with flags were arranged, and Divine Service, which is never more impressive than when the music of the waves mingles with the responses, was held. A clergyman on his way to an Australian charge acted as our chaplain; the Captain read the lessons, and the second saloon passengers joined with the first.

After church followed the weekly muster of the crew, a neverfailing delight to the Boy. In long lines extending far down either side of the promenade deck, sailors, firemen and stewards were ranged; while the captain, chief officer, purser and doctor walked down the rows, the purser calling the roll, the others making careful

inspection of the men. How the stewards, in the midst of their multifarious duties, found time at that hour to appear on deck smartly attired was always a mystery.

"Inspection a bother when we're so busy?" says our active bedroom steward. "Well, yes, it means a bit of a rush Sunday mornings. But it does a heap of good, too. Why, Lor' love you! if it wasn't for inspection, plenty of them firemen wouldn't wash themselves from one week-end to another 1"



No games were played on Sunday, which probably accounted for the fact that the customary quantum of flirtation was trebled; otherwise the day was like its fellows.

At this stage of the journey little ill-feelings, born of sheer ennui, arose, and gossip of sorts drifted about. Romantic maidens consulted the young doctor regarding their fancied need of tonics; and one steerage lady passenger daily donned a pair of brown kid gloves and sought audience with the long-suffering and wisely politic Purser to air her imaginary grievances.

Satan induced the idle hands of one man to shave off his handsome beard; and I verily believe that only the consciousness that its removal had wrought the reverse of improvement deterred others from following his example.

This was also the period when people began to confide in each other respecting those of their possessions that, unaccountably, had gone missing. Mark Twain tells of his ancestor who, voyaging to America with Columbus, embarked with his worldly belongings comprised in a pocket-handkerchief, a night shirt and two odd socks, all marked with different initials and wrapped in an old newspaper, and left the ship at the end of the trip, having in the meantime mysteriously accumulated baggage which filled four trunks, a huge crate, and a couple of champagne baskets! Mr. Twain was not altogether peculiar in his progenitors. Somebody on board the Crient must have landed considerably richer than he sailed. Articles, many of them of but trifling value, had a provoking way

of disappearing. To lay a brush down was to have it vanish. If one's name was inscribed thereon, and one made a fuss over its loss, it was almost certain after some days to be discovered placed casually under a cushion in the music room; but if it bore no name it might be accepted as gone for ever.

The miscreant's tastes were not entirely literary. Money he esteemed a useful commodity, well worthy of annexation: and articles of ladies' wear or use, such as a able necklet or an embroidered work-bag, he did not despise. Our losses were comparatively trivial-a field-glass, and half a dozen new books.

Though the news of these peculations were widely circulated and exhaustively discussed, it was only when we neared Australia that the passengers, feeling in that ultra-confidential mood incidental to coming partings, went to the extreme length of whispering their suspicions regarding the identity of the wrong-doer. And the amusing feature of their disclosures was that in almost every instance distrust had fastened upon a different



person! Petty pilferings on shipboard are a conv Later, on a Pacific mail steamer, we encount. carried a copy of "Don Juan" which showed his ... on every page. He was and experienced traveller.

Our Captain, besides being in appearance and in seaman, was a diplomat. To be invited to visit the seawas a much-coveted honour, and one which, during the of the voyage, he contrived to pay all the saloon passed to the more congenial people being bidden to take

tea in his snug cabin; the remainder being asked to look at the view from the bridge.

The weather waxed hotter than ever. Food grew distasteful, and the robust appetites of certain table neighbours became an offence, which reached to the height of an insult on that breathlessly exhausting noon



THEIR " A FACTURE AND PHACTICE

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when a portly nation finished a hearty lurch by consuming a combination of strong cheese and pickled enters, and pronouncing the compound delicious:

Though the cays in that latitude were envertating, the nights were that of exquisite beauty; most less tights when

we could linger late on deck in thin evening decompliant fear of chill, and watch the long golden reflections of the ; at as in the

In spite of the heat, energetic spirits worked in last the customary deck games. The quarter-deck man made r verquoits, and lithe, graceful girls, betraying a hint of the Anance in attitude, dexterously threw them towards the goal. Tightly and all matrons, , because who even in the tropics clung to the tradition of a Let bucke. purple-faced and panting in meritorious efforts 1-1 La house; quoits or bull-board played in close proximity to the while men sought to work off their superfluous str in . Longing z to the in boisterous games of cricket, the scores where ich's engy uncertain level of the pitch, were more remarkable than centuries.

Albany, being the first colonial town of our experimentally aroused an interest greater than its importance with the town resolved itself into a disjointed line of the real wooden houses, punctuated by gaunt telegraph poles.

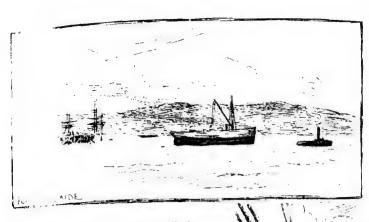
The country surrounding that portion of King C



appeared still to border on the primeval. When driving a glimpse of the ugly iguana so prized by the above and one passenger brought on board a specimen of the strange lizard known locally as the Mountain Devil.

It being the middle of the bounteous Australian spin is wild flowers encroached even on the town.





In sleepy street we encountered the ship carrying a great armful of lovely "Get 'em for the pickin' here," he i. . . i, as we exchanged greetings. "Ta ... growing wild all about the ditches." As low of were, and any number of strange wild the stand flowering shrubs also.

A direct blossoms, gleaned at random means we led of fragrance, held two varieties of the " south brush;" one having a large lather god head of yellow, standing ming ruff of olive green, narrow, sentiel adage: the other, of less robust form, a ds brilliant red flowers in tufts, the top being ornamented with a crest of semletely it leaves. There were also some special a vivid blue blossom, several and-probably owing to the large proportion of loafers-undesirable. And we secretly sympathised with the disappointing first impression made on those of our companions who had voyaged so far in quest of health or fortune.

Melbourne women have no souls. At least that is the avowed opinion of a man who professes to have studied them; and as he is likely to have gained a more correct view regarding their spiritual con-

dition than I have had the opportunity of doing, I do not combat the point. Whether they possess souls or not, I can vouch for the fact that they own attractive bodies, to the adorning of which

> NEARING SYBNEY OUR HARBOUR SIR

they devote abundant time and money. Their city, as is only seemly to form suitable background for these butterflies, is bright, smart and exhilarating. It is famed for street cars, tea shops and the Melbourne Cup. Apart from these modified glories, it has

· At Melbourne we transhipped to the Austral, as, owing to a delay caused by some accident to the Austral's propellor, the Orient was ordered to undertake her return journey. The Austral is a slightly younger and handsomer boat than the Orient, but we had become attached to the Orient, and it was with sincere regret

that we said "Good-bye" to her. Then followed two days and

the unique creation the townspeople profess to believe it can

scarcely be conceded. All over the world there are others

island-studded gult, and huge

as fine. A near neighbour, Auckland, with its vast,

natural breakwater

Rangitoto, runs it

That Sydney has a beautiful harbour is indisputable, but that it is

a good Art Gallery and plenty of light entertainments.

nights of tossing, and we were in Sydney harbour.



plenty of admirable ferry steamers, and a superabundance of mosquitoes.

We had arrived in New South Wales just in time to secure the last cabin of the Waihora, which left for New Zealand a few days later. Need it be stated that that cabin was situated at the stern, in close proximity to the screw? It had the minor advantages, however, of being on deck.

The Waihora is 2,003 tons burden, and the Tasman Sea, though not wide is deep and turbulent. During three of the five days we spent in crossing, a gale blew. The demon sensickness, which, during the giant rollers of the Bay of Biscay, the swell of the Mediterranean, the jumble of the Indian Ocean, and the "blow" off the Australian coast, had left us alone, now proceeded to make of

From my lower berth, when the ship was comparatively steady, I could see the sky and watch occasional flights of the stately albatross; but these occasions were rare. Most frequently the vessel heeled over, the screw whirled madly in the air, and I found myself clutching on to the side of the berth looking down into a scething mass of waves.

"There are too many clergymen on board," opined the attentive stewardess, holding on by the door-post with one hand, while in the other she balanced a tray containing the sherry and biscuits or

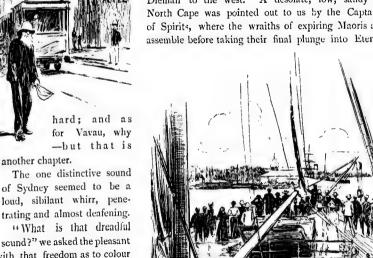


When the tempest abated several pleasant surprises met us on board. In the Captain the Artist discovered an old schoolfellow, long absent from home, with whom he had much pleasure in discussing early days, while the Boy found unfailing amusement in taking private peeps at two baby lions, which were on their way to be shown at Auckland Exhibition.

All was fair sailing when, on a Sunday afternoon, we neared the North Cape of New Zealand, and saw Cape Maria Van Dieman to the west. A desolate, low, sandy bay near the North Cape was pointed out to us by the Captain as the Bay of Spirits, where the wraiths of expiring Maoris are believed to assemble before taking their final plunge into Eternity. Morning

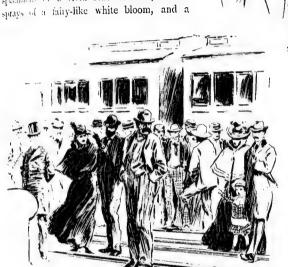


lemon squash which formed our conception of invalid sustenance. In common with those who earn their bread on deep waters, she cherished the superstition that the presence of the emissaries of religion conduces to storm.



AUCKLAND found us among the Hen and Chickens, the Poor Knights, and many other islands.

Sailing up the far-reaching Hauraki Gulf, it was inexpressibly touching to note the wistful, questioning silence of the emigrants, who were crowded in the bows, eager for a sight of their promised land. A little later we had passed close by Rangitoto, rounded the villa-covered North Head, and saw the widespread city of Auckland, and the thrice-welcome faces of the friends who awaited us on the wharf.



cluster of both, thickly covered with purple and crimson pea-like floweters. Many beautiful grasses and some curious, fluffy windtalls complimed the bouquet, the whole making a goodly bunch whereotevery item owned the alluring grace of unfamiliarity.

ON THE WHARF, PORT MELBOURNE

A track they was made at Port Adelaide. Lighters with cranes end each transfer towed out and lay alongside for the discharge of cargo, Norm passengers embarked and disembarked. Few of us took the continuity of visiting the city, which lies several miles by rail acres

Cole and inductive now began to permeate the atmosphere of the ship, revailed its abstract presence in the slightly louder voices and more product well manners of our new passengers; and its concrete



the medium of the tea that, in accordance with

dishourne on a bleak day which had somehow

The people

shivering in the chill blast, looked wretched

served to them at every meal.

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sound?" we asked the pleasant chambermaid-capless, and attired with that freedom as to colour and material which, on a first visit to the Colonies, strikes an English visitor oddly-who waited upon us at the hotel. "That? Oh, that's just the frogs croaking in the Domain, that

A SYDNEY CORNER

another chapter.

you hear," her manner implying that the noise was so much a matter of course that only newcomers noticed it. We felt a little dubious at the idea of frogs having power to fill the air with that insistent din; yet were not sufficiently conversant with the ways of the New South Wales fauna to question her assertion. It did not take us long to discover that the cry proceeded from the female members of the myriads of locusts which infested the Domain, as the beautiful public park is called. All the street arabs had their pockets full, and were willing to trade. The Artist had just bought one for twopence, when a little girl timidly tendered two more. "Oh, them's no good," scornfully interposed the first salesman. "Them's cocks, and cocks can't squeak!"

Sydney is a bright, pleasant town, with a good car service,

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The Theatres

By W. MOY THOMAS

"MAN AND HIS MAKERS"

LEARNED authorities assure us that the heredity in the new play at the LYCEUM is not the right sort of heredity-is, indeed, nothing better than an erroneous popular conception of the teachings of the recognised professors of that science. The point, however, is of little practical importance. The late M. Francisque Sarcey was never tired of reminding us that almost any view is admissible by way of postulate in a dramatic problem provided it is handled consistently and with sound dramatic instinct. Conformably with this doctrine, I do not see why it should not be granted that six bottle ancestors imply six bottle descendants, and that the female offspring of habitually unchaste mothers are very likely to be found one day, like Messrs. Wilson Barrett and L. N. Parker's Irene Fairholme, haunting Pall Mall in flaunting attire in the small hours of the morning. But the difficulty is that, having conceded this much, we are not able to detect any logical application of these views in the authors' story. The hero, John Radleigh, becomes a slave to alcohol and narcotics, but it is Radleigh, becomes a slave to alcohol and harcones, but it is under circumstances which make it impossible to say whether this is an outbreak of hereditary tendencies. If it is it must be confessed that the hereditary virus has passed through a rather long period of incubation, for at the opening of the play John Radleigh is an eminent Q.C., and a man presumptively not much on the right side of middle age, and yet he is an habitually sober and orderly person. His own account of the matter is that it is disappointed love that subsequently drives him to evil habits, and so it would seem. His love for the beautiful Sylvia Faber is reciprocated; but her father, Sir Henry Faber, Q.C., who is a fanatical student of the science of heredity, has inquired into the history of Radleigh's progenitors, and has come to the conclusion that sooner or later—and in this case it certainly was later—their descendant would manifest symptoms of dipsomania. "Foredoomed! Foredoomed!" is his rather cruel answer to his visitor's pleadings; and Radleigh, instead of joining forces with Sylvia, as a lover of spirit and common sense would do, in resisting parental crotchetiness, resolves to confirm Sir Henry's forebodings by seeking relief in the chloral bottle, which he apostrophises as the "friend who has many times brought her back to me in fancy." This desperate resource is, by the way, all the more inexcusable because Sir Henry-who is clearly not a wise or politic person—has a strange habit of bringing his daughter to see her rejected suitor at afternoon teas in his Why the chloral dream when he is chambers in the Temple. Why the chloral dream when he is indulged with the reality? Thus it befalls that Sylvia detects, by the smell, the presence of the drugs and stimulants, which Radleigh

keeps stored in an unlocked cupboard, and finally discovers her lover in a temporary fit of madness uttering wild exclamations and abortively scribbling verses on paper with a dry pen.

Thanks to the power of the acting of Mr. Wilson Barrett and Miss Lena Ashwell this exciting incident brought down the drop curtain upon the second act amidst a tempest of applause. When it rose again upon the scene of Sylvia's boudoir, the spectators gathered that Radleigh had for some time disappeared from his former haunts, and in the following night scene in the Mall in St. James's Park the once prosperous Q.C. is discovered in a destitute condition, sleeping on one of the park benches among other miserable creatures of both sexes, who are supposed to be also victims of heredity, and living illustrations of "the Gospel of Despair." One of these is Irene Fairholme, an abandoned woman, who cherishes a secret passion for the fallen barrister. But a still more devoted friend is at hand in Sylvia Faber, who, on her way home from a ball, discovers her lost lover in this wretched plight, and has him removed to a place of safety. It is not till the rising of the curtain on the fourth and last act that the audience discover that the dramatists have a thesis to maintain which is that a man may, after all, defy heredity and "by mastering himself make his own destiny." Hitherto the evidence has seemed to be all the other way; but nearly ten years are supposed to have elapsed, and Radleigh, sustained by a pure and ennobling love, has cast off his old habits, risen to the Bench, and become a happy husband and father of children. The philosophy, it must be confessed, is a little puzzling. If love could save this impulsive Queen's Counsel between the second and third acts, why not between the first and second acts? And if Sylvia's obstinate parent was inexorable before the attack of dipsomania, why did he waive his objections after the terrible scene in the park? Man and His Makers, as will be seen, is an irrational and inconsequent play; but for all that it has scenes which impress, and the acting went far to atone for the defects of the story. Of Mr. Wilson Barrett and Miss Lena Ashwell I have already spoken. Miss Maud Jeffries strives with considerable success to give sincerity to the somewhat melodramatic Irene, and the grave courtesy of Mr. J. H. Barnes's Sir Henry is almost pleasing enough to make us condone his mischievous crotchets.

"THE SACRAMENT OF JUDAS"

Episodes of the terrible civil war in La Vendée are apt, in the hands of French playwrights, to follow a conventional pattern; but though it carries us back to those terrible times there is no lack of freshness or dramatic vigour in the little play by M. Louis Tiercelin, of which an English version by Mr. L. N. Parker, entitled The Sacrament of Judas, was brought out at the PRINCE OF WALES'S Theatre on Monday evening. Bernez, the hero of this interesting little drama, is a village schoolmaster and ex-priest, who helps to conceal his feudal lord, the Comte de Kevern, from the vengeance of the Republicans, only to discover that he has corrupted the honour of Jeffik, the daughter of Jean Gillon, an honest Breton

peasant, to whom Bernez is betrothed. Thirsting:
Bernez declares that his enemy shall "die the death of a priest to absolve him from his sins." But his old it return; he relents so far as to give absolution; the exciting influence of the position, he repents of his archis priestly functions, and while aiding his unworthy restored the soldiers in his stead. All this may archered the walls of the theatre, but in the depends upon the handling. M. Tiercelin knows the mind of the spectator to the key of his story exhibits throughout a true dramatic instinct. Robertson's impersonation of the conscience-strick deeply impressive performance, and Mrs. Patrick to insure much interest in the erring heroine. As a Mr. Fernald's new Japanese romance the little hold its place for long to come in the bill of this the

Besides the GAIETY, which, as already known, is to the new thoroughfare from the Strand to Holi County Council have acquired, for similar pure OLYMPIC, which will thus have enjoyed but a brief does this exhaust the list of theatres "scheduled". The GLOBE and the OPERA COMIQUE, neither of more than thirty years old, are also doomed, and disappear.

The perennial Belle of New York at the SHAPP ETTY Theatre reached on Monday evening last its six hundred and enformance. Nevertheless, the management appear to be looked and ward to a still greater length of days—or, rather, nights and the since the burlesque has just been provided with new song the costumes, and new scenery, not to speak of a "ladies" later thank," which now introduces the "Purity Brigade."

To-night the COURT Theatre re-opens with the din Robert Marshall's new "comedy of romance," entitled a North Family, in which the principal parts will be played by Mr. Pull Arthur, Miss Gertrude Elliott, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Adia Banson, Mr. Eric Lewis, Mrs. Charles Calvert, Master W. Deers, Mr. James Erskine, Mr. George Bellamy, and Mr. Aubrey Fitzgerald.

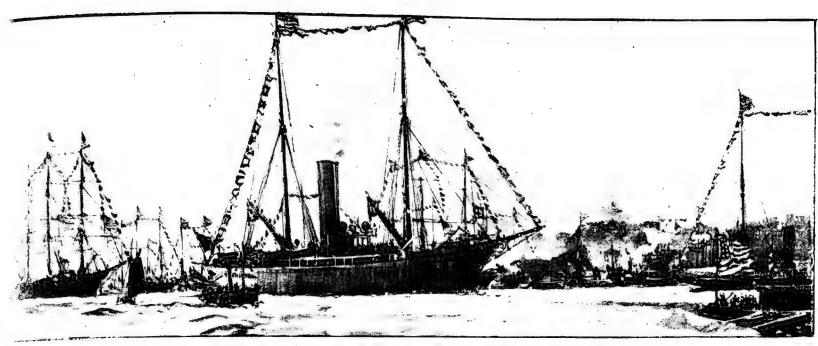
To-day (Saturday) Sir Henry Irving and his congrany will sail from Liverpool to fulfil their long round of professional engagements, which will detain them in the United States till close upon Easter next. It is gratifying to know that their tour in England and Scotland, which has been brought to a close at Liverpool this week, has been successful beyond all precedent. They will appear in M. Sardou's Robespierre at the KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, Ne York, on Monday, the 30th inst.



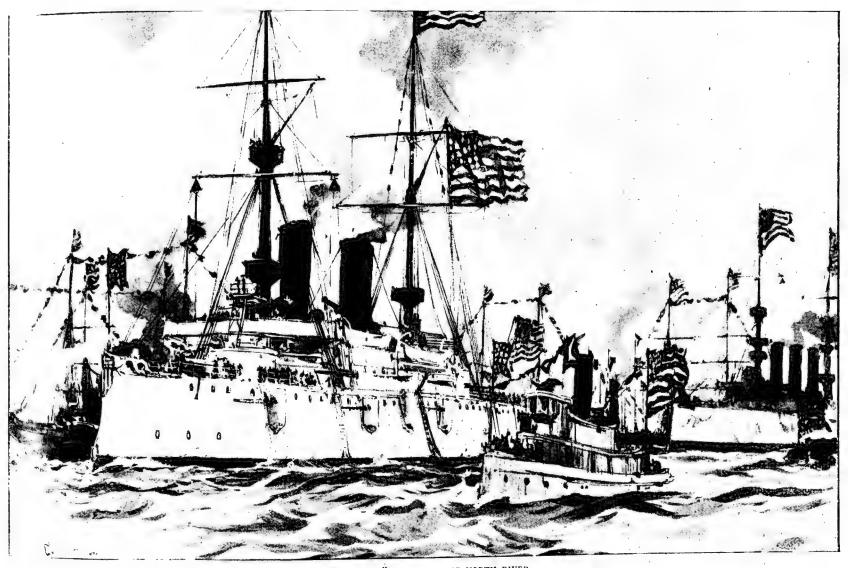


STORING HELMETS IN PIGEON HOLES

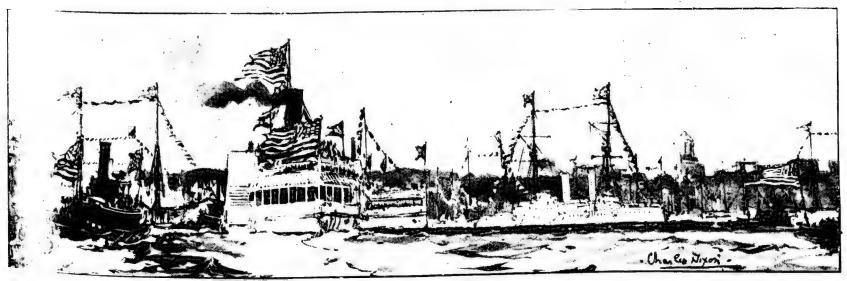
REFRESHMENTS IN THE RAILWAY SHED



SIR THOMAS LIPTON'S STEAM YACHT "ERIN" LEADING THE STARBOARD SQUADRON



THE "OLYMPIA" GOING UP THE NORTH RIVER



THE "OLYMPIA" OFF GRANT'S TOMB

lewey, on his arrival at New York on board the Olympia, was welcomed with the wildest grand naval parade was organised, and the day on which it took place was mode a public Olympia, with Admiral Dewey on board, led the parade, accomp ned by a steamer with the Officials. She was directly followed by the Chicago, Admiral Howison's flagship. After the wild wing in single column, came the New York, with Rear-Admiral Sampson on board, the Massachusetts, the Texas, the Brooklyn, the Lancaster, the Marrietta, and the Scorpion.

Following these, in double line, came torpedo-boats, revenue cutters, and transport vessels. Then came three divisions of the escorting column. The first division consisted of some hundred yachts, the starboard column being led by Sir T. Lipton's Frin. After them came over a hundred merchant vessels, and last of all another hundred vessels of various descriptions. The route taken was from the Narrows up the Hudson as far as General Grant's temb. Here the Olympia anchored, and from the bridge Admiral Dewey reviewed the parade as it returned close to the Jersey shore

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South Africa in the Magazines

ENGLAND AND THE TRANSVAAL

FOUR out of the five heavy-weight reviews for October have articles on the Transvaal crisis; and the fifth, the National Review, has a summary of the negotiations. Leaving aside the National Review's statement of the case, which is drawn unhesitatingly in favour of England, there remain for consideration four articles. Of these, two are written by English journalists, not very difficult to identify under the disguise of "Diplomaticus" in the Fortnightly, and the "Looker-On" in Blackwood, and two are written by people who live at the Cape, one of them, Mr. F. E. Garrett, who was a Radical journalist before he went out there; and one by a clergy. man, who is neither a journalist nor a politician, but whose article the editor of the Nineteenth Century has rightly judged worth a place in that important review. It is a remarkable and a very noticeable thing that while one of the two English journalists is inclined to boggle at the spectre of war as the last resource of intervention, the two writers who have "been out there" have no doubt that anything is better than the present state of things, that, in the words of Mr. Garrett's Contemporary article, British intervention is "inevitable" in South Africa, and that the talk about "fusion of races" under the present conditions is simple nonsense. Both the Rev. Mr. Usher Wilson, in the Nineteenth Century, and Mr. Garrett put the reason with unfaltering plainness and agreement. In England, says Mr. Wilson, people suppose the Boers to be a simple, pastoral, and Puritanical people, who plough their fields and tend their cattle during the day and read their Bibles at night. By the side of this idyllic picture, says Mr. Garrett, the Johannesburg miner and Uitlander is imagined as a sort of Bret Harte figure with a Derringer jauntily stuck in a red sash. As a matter of fact, these fancy pictures reverse the fact. The man with a Derringer-or, to be exact, a Mauser rifle of the latest patternis the Boer; the Uitlander it is who is the peaceful stay-at-home person who pays taxes, and has almost as much or as little knowledge of the way to handle a rifle as he would have of handling an orchestra. If the fable of the "Wolf and the Lamb" be employed as an illustration, it is not the Boer who should assume the character of the Lamb. The Boer is farmer, politician and soldier in one. The Englishman in the Transvaal, as in nearly all the big towns of South Africa, is an artisan, a tradesman, a professional man, who at home has been in the habit of regarding the fighting business of a country as belonging to a different branch of the National Emporium. What is the natural result?

INEQUALITY OF RIGHT

In rural South Africa as a whole it is the Dutchman who is the real governing Power. "The Boer with his rifle is to-day," says Mr. Garrett bluntly, "within the shores of South Africa the paramount Power;" and in the Transvaal the Government is frankly not the Government of representative institutions, but coercion of The conclusion reached by both these writers, the Radical journalist and the Cape clergyman, is the same, that unless England does decide on effective intervention, her supremacy at the Cape, and throughout the length and breadth of her South African possessions, is in danger. By the side of these direct assertions of men on the spot, the academic belief of the "Looker-On" (in Blackwood), that a fair share of representation for the Uitlanders may be accomplished without the race-embittering expedient of war, seems rather thin and washy. To quote Mr. Garrett once more, "When you have said that war in South Africa would be a crime, you have advanced the controversy little: it remains to fix the responsibility and decide the criminal." "Diplomaticus," in the Fortnightly, holds no such flabby belief. It is true that he thinks the situation not beyond a peaceful settlement, and it is true

that he believes Mr. Chamberlain's restless diplomacy and his insistence on the term "suzerainty" are partly to blame for the present crisis; but, if President Kruger will not give rights to the Uitlanders whom he has consistently and designedly oppressed, then war must come. Fusion of races, observes "Diplomaticus" with clear insight, is impossible where there is no "Once we obtain equality it will become possible, and in the settled peace which must ensue the exasperation of the vanquished cannot long endure."

OTHER MAGAZINE TOPICS

An article full of the plums of anecdote is contributed to the Century by Mr. John Bigelow, and it serves to recall the belief that even the greatest men have their weaknesses. The article is "Von Bunsen's Recollections of his Friends;" and of one of his friends, Metternich the statesman, Von Bunsen speaks with truly friendly candour. Prince Metternich, he says, was supposed to be ready to receive money at any time from anyone.

The Prince was born at Collenz. The family were dependents of the Bishop of Treves, who made the daughters abbesses and the sens something else. The King of Prussia, having occasion, as he thought, to make the Prince some gratifying testimonial, purchased the house in which he had been born, and which frequently had changed hands since it ceased to belong to the family. The King sent the title-deeds of the property to the Prince as a present, with a pleasant letter. The Prince sent the papers at once to his agent, with instructions to sell the property and remit to him the proceeds.

There are not many quotable articles in the other magazines this month, which are, on the whole, rather dull, but there are several contributions of interest. In the Cornhill a writer has discovered the first log of Captain Cook in the Royal Navy, and the bald records of this document afford a vivid glimpse of the life on board a man-of-war of that day. There is a pleasantly written account in *Macmillan's* of the life of the peasants who dwell at the northernmost outpost of Nova Zembla; and the rather particular accounts of the way in which the Samoyad gorges, and the way in which he neglects to wash or change his garments from the day he is born until the day he dies, leave us proud of our own Whitechapel. *Pearson's* and the *Strand* contain their usual fare of meaty sandwich-short stories and articles illustrated by photographs-with Mr. W. L. Alden or Mr. Grant Allen to supply a spice of philosophic

What the Basutos Could Do

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

THERE is one individual who will probably play a leading part in the scene about to be enacted under the Southern Cross, who is at present in the background, waiting and holding his warriors in

check. This is Lerothodi, pro-nounced Loritori, Paramount Chief of Basutoland. The population of Basutoland consists of two hundred and seventeen thousand, with a handful of white traders and missionaries and a few British Government officials. The latter exercise a "moral control" over the Kaffirs, a control often sneered at by Dutchmen, and thoughtless or uneducated Englishmen, but one which the observant traveller is simply astonishing, if one considers the visible and immediate re-



LEROTHODI Paramount Chief of the Basutos

sources of the Government at their disposal being a score of black policemen, all Basutos, all bound under tribal law and interests to obey their chiefs. Yet the Government manages, in spite of checks sometimes, and drawbacks, to keep peace and to gain the respect of the native population, chiefs and people alike. It is unlawful for any white person to settle permanently in the country, and mining or prospecting is strictly prohibited. If the Basuto chies and people have their way there will be no Uitlander question in the Lesuto, to give the country its correct native name. And yet the Basuto problem must have its time, and that in the near future. Here is a powerful nation of mountaineers, well armed, warlike, a nation of horsemen, and undoubtedly spoil ing for a fight, inhabiting a country as mountainous as Switzerland, with fertile valleys, which enable them to live without the necessity of working for the white man, completely surrounded by civilisation, growing stronger and stronger, and more confident in their strength. Will the British be always able to keep them under control by the present diplomatic methods? How and in what direction will they find an outlet for their energies? The Basutos are extremely jealous of any approach to military interference. During the late epidemic of rinderpest, a small guard of the Cape Mounted Rifles was posted on the border, in the Cape Colony, for quarantine purposes. It created great alarm in Basutoland, and a son of Lerothodi was sent south with a strong force as a counter-The C.M.R. was obliged to retire further from the border to avoid an outbreak. As a matter of fact, a disturbance did occur, but it was smoothed over. It must not be inferred that the Basutos are hostile to the British power, it only shows that they are very much alive to the value of their freedom from white control, and they are ready on this account to treat with suspicion both Briton and Boer. If the truth must be told, the Kaffir anywhere has no love for the white man of whatever nationality, but would rob and murder him to-morrow if he dared. The true state of Basuto feeling towards the British can be understood from the following. The Orange Free State conquered the Basutos, and drove them back to the mountains, and, of course, annexed their land

to be cut up into farms, when Moshesh, the chief, who was the aggressor, and whose men had it and murdering white people on the border for " the British to interfere, and being backed up by influence, and pseudo-philanthropists, who were a that time regarding the "poor native" and his way been recently over the Mahdi's head and the Mah over the question of President Kruger and his C. petition was acceded to, and the Imperial Geveri and gave back the land to the Kaffirs, with the exe strip along the Caledon River, which they allow retain, thus depriving the Free State of the free circumstance the Boers have never forgiven, and nation under an obligation to Britain as its prother hand, the Basutos have never become loss of part of their territory, and cherish the house some day be able to win it back, perhaps with h British.

The Basutos will fight against the Free State nor ! or loyalty to the Queen, but out of hatred to the life Like all Bantu tribes the Basutos are thoroughi. firmly governed by their chiefs. The country is and territorially into districts, governed and co chiefs, petty chiefs, and head men of villages. over all the paramount chief, so that for a, arrangement would be analogous to the conc. generals, and other officers of a regular armamount chief derives his great influence and pafact of his being the representative of the hoarfounders of the Basuto nation, whose spirit is it will deity, and his tomb and stronghold, Thaba Boseig. . . . Light, are kept sacred, a veritable Basuto Mecca. uplifted hand by Moshesh is the supreme and since Basuto, often taken by natives in Free State Com - ...aw.

Out of the entire population of two hundred -1 seventeen thousand Lerothodi can put, at the least competed than army of fifty thousand men in the field, all well mounted thousand of these would be armed with rides, in echloading, and other guns, and the remainder with assagai- . 1 houle-axes. making in all perhaps as fine a body of irregular evalry as can be found anywhere. Lerothodi is a bold and skillel leader, as he has proved in more than one fight during the "Gun War," which was an attempt on the part of the Capa Colony to disarm the Basutos, in which the Colony failed. General Gordon was afterwards sent out to arrange terms of peace, but being unable to agree with the Colonial authorities, threw up the undertaking. However, a peace was patched up which left the Basutos independent, except for a nominal British protectorate.

Now, as to the Basuto peril, for the Basutos are certainly a danger, and a growing one, to civilisation. Let the Imperial Government take advantage of their superfluous military ardour by enlisting them for service, say in China and India. The Basutos would make excellent lancers. They are born fencers, and experting the use of the assagai, which is nothing more than a light lance. They are splendid rough riders, and altogether would require far less training to turn them into cavalry than ordinary European recruits. Their term of service over, they would return impressed with the might of England, having learned loyalty, and having acquired habits of cleanliness and order. This would be one of the best ways of elevating the race, and at the same time increasing British influence and prestige among them, and, of course, diminishing the danger to the surrounding States and Colonies. It is possible that a body of ten or fifteen thousand troops could be recruited.

British and Dutch in South Africa

THE shading in our map has reference to the two willte racesonly -British and Dutch. In reality, Let a mained, are everywhere greatly outnumbered by the extive element

(chiefly Kaffirs and Hottentots), but for the purpose of comparison of the British and Daten populations in South Africa, the savage races may be hered.

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A glance at the map shows that the is undary lines between British and Boer territories are very far from being co-incident with the limits of the day occupied respectively by the two antagonistics and Taking the various political divisions in detail, we see that in Cape Colony, the western (i.e., the editer saled part) is predominantly Dutch. The British . . . i.e majoray only in the south-east (from Algoa Bay as exards), the diamond-mining country about Kimiana producing part of Little Namaque Cape Town itself. The south-caster portion of the colony is much man and growing in population than the portion, as whereas the former derives of trade from the rapidly developing o the north, the latter has only descrisside, and is therefore almost entirely own trade. Taking Cape Colony British and Dutch sections are prof to ratio of seven to ten. In Natal along the 50,000 whites are estimated to the extreme north-west, however, Boer majority-a survival of the

The Orange River Free State and Trues small but are, of course, pre-eminently Boer. relatively densely peopled patch above somewhing is the glaring exception, from the existent which has

sprung the whole vexed question. The as yet sparsely peopled Rhodesi): 1 inchuant land are with equal obviousness British - log their white population is too insignificant to play dy theat part in the solution of the difficulty.

Zambesi R PORTUCUESE WEST AFRICA Salisbury DESIA RH EAST Bulawayo KALAHARI DESERT GERMAN BECHUANALAND SOUTH WEST AFRICA Delagoa Bay P. Nollotho SCALE OF MILES C.Philip & Son. 32 Fleet St

Areas dotted indicate districts where the Brit'sh are in the majority, while ruled areas indicate the districts where the Du ch predominate. Our map is from a sketch map by Sparkhall Brown. In an article by Mr. F. Edmund Garrett, M.I.A., Cape Colony, in this month's Contemporary, the following figures are given:—

.. 203,650 80,000 2123,650 .. 10,000 1,500 218,500 Basutoland...
Orange Free State
Natal, with Zululand rly all adult males)

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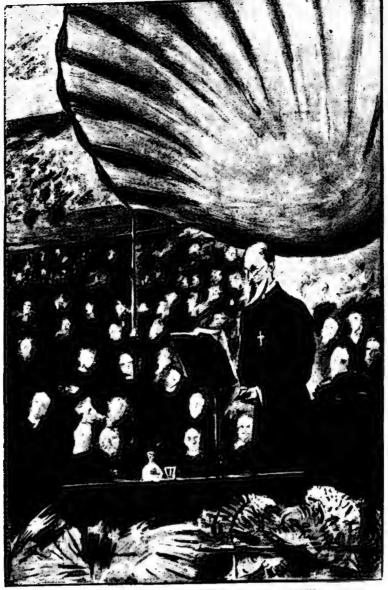


THE REV. PREBENDARY J. J. GLENDINNING NASH Secretary of the Church Congress

The Church Congress

THE principal features of this year's Church Congress, which, by the way, inaugurates an entirely new departure in that for the first time it is being held in London, have been so far the Primate's remarkable plea for unity, and the Bishop of London's Presidential address. The former followed immed a ely the reception of the members of the Congress at the Guildhall by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, and was in many ways a remarkable and almost passionate plea for peace within the Church. The Archbishop was looking ill, and was obviously severely handicapped by weakness, but he carried out his promise to preach to the huge congregation gathered within St. Paul's notwithstanding, arguing with intense earnestness that nothing was more important than the re-union of Christendom, the first step towards which was that we should give much that we desired and believed to be of real value for the sake of peace. If real peace could be attained by learning the lessons of mutual charity and toleration, following the course marked out by those in authority, and surrendering our prejudices and special tastes to promote unity, it might be possible for the Church herself to mark out her own course, and give her whole strength to the task imposed upon her. The great need of the Church at this moment was peace within her own borders.

The Bishop of London's address at the Albert Hall in the afternoon was what might have been expected of



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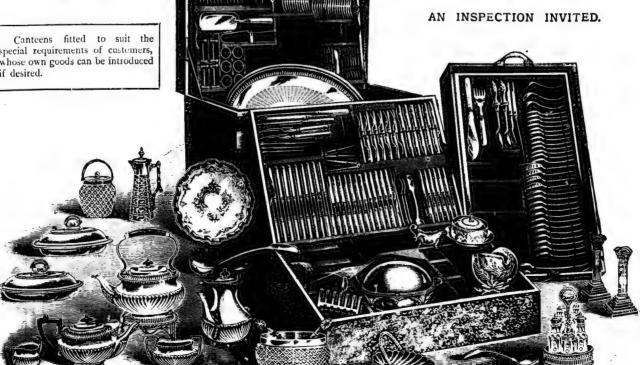
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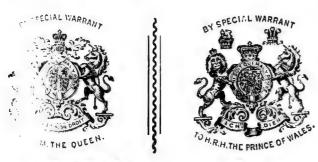
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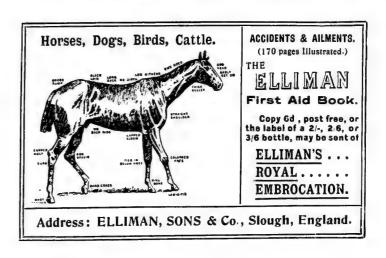
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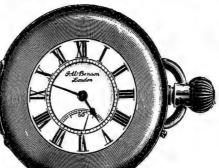
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"LITTLE NOVELS OF ITALY"

MR. MAURICE HEWLETT, the author of "The Forest Lovers," has followed that reproduction of the whole form and spirit of mediæval romance by an even more striking achievement in the way of revival. The five tales called "Little Novels of Italy" (Chapman and Hall) might almost have been originally written in the Italian of Boccaccio—not by Boccaccio, however, but by a Messer Maurice Hewlett, say of Florence, living in the earlier days of the Renaissance, and not so much an imitator living a pioneer. but a pioneer. As it is, one can only say that he must have so saturated himself with his period and his models that they have become part or himself, and affect his originality no more than a man's natural shape is altered by his clothes. It is idle, under such circumstances, to blame his stories for exhibiting the characteristic faults as well as merits of their time. The novelists who are his real contemporaries were not conspicuous for an excess either of reverence or of delicacy. But then their modern representative no more goes out of his way to give offence than they did; and he is sensially like them in their unlikeness to the povaliets of and he is especially like them in their unlikeness to the novelists of a later time, inasmuch as they wrote frankly to amuse. Of course, the stories contain the inevitable dash of satire, as where (in "Madonna of the Peach-Tree") a very terrestrial young woman indeed is taken for a celestial apparition; or (in "Ippolita of the Hills") all the poets, scholars and fine ladies of Padua bored a pretty peasant girl by elevating her into an æsthetic goddess. Such topics are always young. The chief distinction of Mr. Hewlett's work is its reproduction, in all points, of a phase of the youth of fiction without giving the impression of a mere tour de force, or making the reader feel that fiction lost its youth long and long ago.

"JASPAR TRISTRAM"

Mr. A. W. Clarke describes his "Jaspar Tristram" (Wılliam Heinemann) as "a story." "Story," in the current acceptation of the word, is just what it is not. It is an application of the microscope to the thoughts and emotions of an exceedingly unpleasant sort of lad from his arrival at his first school to the end of his first two or three years of early manhood. The notes of his character from first to last-for it never changes-are morbid imaginativeness; a limitless vanity which he mistakes for ambition and genius alternating, very occasionally, with abject self-contempt; sensuality; envy; jealousy; and a craving for sympathy which compels him invariably to say or do the most foolish possible thing at the worst possible time. He is, moreover, a systematic actor, with himself for audience if he can find no better; his efforts to lash himself into the proper poetic state of mind at the funeral of a girl with whom he had deliberately worked himself up into a grand passion are described with a remarkable insight into a character not worth the trouble of serious study. There are many young persons whose apparent mauvaise honte is merely the disguise of a self-tormenting vanity. As a rule, the state does not last long; and, no doubt, in a year or two more, Jaspar Tristram will develop into a satisfactory under-secretary. If we all wrote our juvenile biographies, what psychological tragedies would be unveiled! One wonders at the skill with which Mr. A. W. Clarke has made so much-in quality as well as in quantity—out of what must have been really so little.

"HUGH GWYETH"

"Hugh Gwyeth: A Roundhead Cavalier," by Beulah Marie Dix (Macmillan and Co.), is a novel of the sort suggested by its title, and neither better nor worse than nine of the same sort out of any ten. It narrates the adventures of a lad who runs away from a Parliamentarian home to find his father, a soldier of fortune in the Royal service, whom he had not seen since his babyhood, and who rejects him with contempt when found. Hugh's filial instinct, however, is not to be rebuffed, and his simplicity and gallantry



A BOER FATHER AND SON READY FOR THE FRONT THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS From a Photograph by Horace W. Nicholls

finally so win the heart of the fierce and proud old soldier that, after a desperate fight shoulder to shoulder, father and son, as captain and cornet, are left riding forth to further exploits "knee to knee." As is the rule in stories of this order, the feminine element is only the barest sacrifice to convention. Sanguinary battles, fatal duels, headlong gallops, hair-breadth escapes and so forth, keep the more or less historic stage in all the customary turmoil, and to such good effect that a reader not yet surfeited with similar excitements.

is likely to find himself in peril of such a state by the time that the tremendous adventures of Hugh Gwyeth come than the platting. without an end.

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The magnificent Alpine scenery of New Zealand traides the best possible setting for "Alien's" "The Untold Hale Clarchinson tracks possible setting for "Alien's a real Highland romans. best possible setting for the novel is a real Highland romand, commending a committee best possible setting on the commendation both of nature and committee the commendation best possible setting on the commendation between and commendation best possible setting of the commendation of more unsophisticated condition both of nature and of tenan nature than is any longer to be found with any certainty and a the hills of than is any longer to the control of the old world. Certainly its heroine requires no conmon back. ground for the display of her genius for self-sacribe. She throws in her lot with the drunken ruffian, her father, of a constance existence she had known nothing till she was a grown were that she might not hurt the career or the happiness of the many she loved, and she weds one whom she did not love becau. sight at her father's hands. Fortunately the hard was well worth a sacrifice which resulted in happiness. But we are bitter trials for both before the end, and the result of the a pathetic and interesting story, not without a certain scenie : hear to give it distinction.

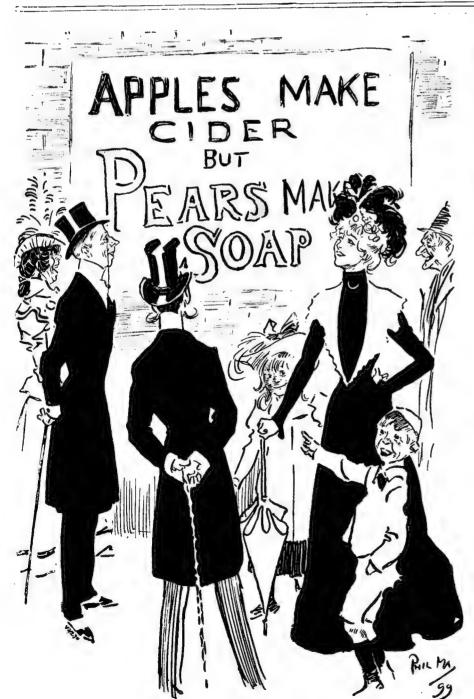
Mestminster School

THE "Annals of Westminster School," by 1 . Sargeant (Methuen), mainly deals with the school from the leginning of Oueen Elizabeth's reign until the end of the last rectury, the author having but little to tell us of the school and - Lolars of our time. Originally, the school appears to have held some relation time. Originally, the school appears to have held some relation to the Collegiate Church of St. Peter's. "The school, says the author, "was an integral part of the college," A true later we read, "In 1540 Abbot Benson and his twenty-four monks surrendered the Abbey to the King, who at once et cted it into a college of secular canons. The new foundation included provision for a school of two masters and forty scholars, and benson was appointed its Dean. In this form the college lasted for a few months, for in the following December it was changed into a Cathedral, and Thomas Thirlby nominated its bishop

The real interest of the book, and also of the astory of the school, begins at the time when Busby was appointed headmaster in 1637. The school was Royalist to the last boy, and when the apprentices attacked the Abbey, the King's Scholars mustered in its defence, and "gloried in, if they did not cause, the death of the assailants' leader." "By the end of Busby's time Westminster had become a nursery of Statesmen. Of the Ministers of William and Anne. . . . Charles Montagu, Dorset, Dartmouth, the Admiral's son, Rivers, Peterborough, Henry Boyle, and others were Westminsters. Of the First Lords of the Treasury, in the reigns of George I. and his son, four out of nine, and of Secretaries of State five, if not six, out of fifteen, were their schoolfellows."

Busby was succeeded by Thomas Knipe, and after him came Freind, Atterbury, Nicoll, Markham, and Smith. During the early part of this century the school was at its lowest ellb, but under Liddell it became to improve the content of the conten under Liddell it began to improve. In nine years the number of boys increased from ninety to 140. The improvement continued under his successor, Dr. Scott, in whose time it was put upon a

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THE GRAPHIC

The New Musical Season

THE autumn musical season opened in London on Saturday, and the date almost synchronised with the resumption of musical activity in the provinces. For it is in the country that music best flourishes during the winter months, and it is in the provinces that the vocal and other artists earn by far the larger portion of their incomes. Choral music, although of late almost neglected in London, is to be in strong demand throughout the country during the present winter, and it is computed that in various parts of the kingdom there are upwards of 3,000 choirs, each of whom will give from one to six choral concerts during the winter season. The favourite novelties this year seem to be Mr. Coleridge Taylor's *Hiawatha* and his *Minnehaha*, which is to be produced at the Hanley Festival next week, and these works are to be performed in upwards of a dozen towns. Also this year there are to be tours by Mr. Sims Reeves (whose journey has indeed already begun), Madame Albani, Madame Melba, Madame Patti, the Meister Glee Singers, and numerous others.

OPENING OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE SEASON

The season at the Crystal Palace opened on Saturday with the first of the forty-fourth annual series of concerts directed by Mr. Manns. The audience found the concert room newly re-decorated, and there was a more than usually large attendance for a programme which comprised Mozart's Symphony in E flat, Schumann's Piano-forte Concerto, conscientiously played by Mr. Dawson, Sullivan's "Sapphire Necklace" overture and other familiar works, together with a Violin Concerto expressly written by M. Benjamin Godard for M. Johannes Wolff. The Concerto, which is in the key of G minor, is more or less virtuoso music, except as to the last movement, which is a vivacious rondo, and is the most interesting section. Immediately after this performance M. Wolff went to Wolfsgarten in order, at the request of the Grand Duke of Hesse, to play before the Tsar and Tsarina. But he is expected back this afternoon in order to appear at Madame Albani's concert at St. James's Hall.

QUEEN'S HALL CONCERTS

The Promenade Concert season will close next week, but meanwhile the second part of every programme is now devoted to patriotic music. On Saturday night the huge audience again joined heartily in "Rule Britannia" and "God Save the Queen," and also in a species of impromptu chorus accompanying Mr. Hayden Coffin's singing of "Tommy Atkins," at the close of which, finding a huge artilleryman in the promenade, they carried him shoulder high around the building. The novelties introduced last week were a somewhat over-ambitious symphonic piece by that clever young composer, Miss Amy Horrocks, based upon Elizabeth Barrett Browning's "Romaunt of the Page," besides some Polish

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first of the series, The Prince of Borneo, which has been produced at the Strand, was, although described as an "operatic farce," more or less of the "musical comedy" order, and it depended a good deal upon the brightness of the dresses, the prettiness of the girls' faces, and the sprightliness of the dancing, rather than upon either music or libretto. The music, indeed, is the week part of this work for the rest for is the weak part of this work, for although it is light and melodious, and quite within the very modest vocal means of this or any other company likely to be engaged, yet it is conventional and otherwise not particularly interesting. The fantastic story is that of an American points, who is reliable to the fantastic story is that of an American painter who is mistaken for a young gentleman from Borneo, the nephew of a general who is daily expected to join his uncle at Naples, and to marry his cousin, the general's pretty daughter. As the nephew is already wedded, and as the general's daughter vastly prefers the artist, matters are eventually arranged on this basis. The fun of the piece, however, falls to Mr. Wheeler, as the painter's negro servant, whom everybody persists in believing to be the Prince of Borneo.

In Artistic Mace

THE mace executed for the Duke of Norfolk for presentation to the City of Sheffield, as a memorial of his having been its first Lord Mayor, is made entirely of hand-beaten silver by Messrs. Ramsden and Carr, Stamford Bridge. It has been produced

under the same conditions as were the masterpieces of Cellini and the other great craftsmen of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The design of the mace has been founded on traditional lines of the best maces of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, while the ornament applied has a distinct symbolical or historical meaning. The head is surmounted by a Royal crown. On the arches of the crown rest the orb and cross. Below the crown and inside the head, fitting as a lid, are the Royal Arms in rich repoussé. These, with the other arms and symbolism displayed, have been worked out under the advice of Mr. W. H. St. John Hope. On one side of the head are the Arms of Sheffield, on the other those of the Duke of Norfolk. Midway between these are two York roses. The intervening space is entirely covered with oak leaves and acorns, the badge of the Duke of Norfolk. Between two brightly burnished mouldings in base runs the motto of the City "Deo adjuvante labor proficit." And underneath this is the quaint inscription, "Imar Ramsden and Alwyn C. E. Carr made me in the year of our Lord, 1899."

The head is supported by eight wrought brackets, which spring from a ball of twisted swirling bands. The staff is decorated with a low relief design of The knot in the middle is also wought with

pomegranates. The pomegranate was the badge of Mary Tudor, from her mother, Catherine of Arragon. Queen Mary gave the first charter to Sheffield.

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Decoratibe Art in Begent Street

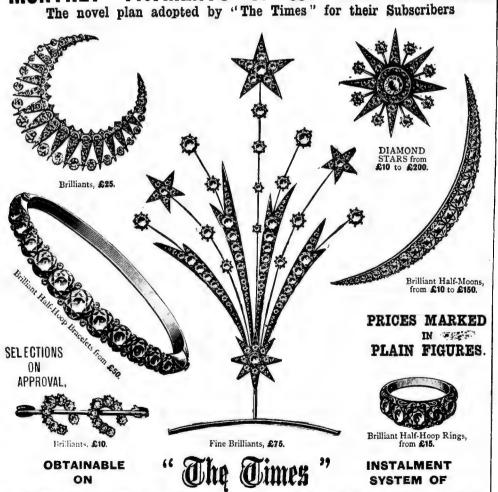
Although there are probably fewer exhibits and hand some tricities, and certainly less remarkable absurdities, in exhibition of the Arts and Crafts Society than those will peculiar cachet to the last triennial display, there is the confusion in the arrangement, and, in certain classes of same fatal taint of amateurishness. The catalogue should be of help, is not a model of clearness, and it which index to help the visitor out, although such a clue is ferred to in the Notes. His best method, then, is difficulties of the bewildering olda podrida scheme can be resigned by resigned b · v reexhibits are displayed, by resignedly glancing from woodcut, from gesso to jewellery, and so forth, in their on to sequence, with what benefit he may. Cabinet, fend tapestry, embroidered d'oyley, painted screen, wood amel, place, iron church-gate, carpet, chess-men, piano, books, and the rest-he must flit along from one to another, 'S the want of classification which gives the exhibition thece of a well-stocked shop.

But no shop in London can give evidence of so made that in design allied to such unequal merit of execution. The finish —not mechanical polishing-up, be it under workmanlike, craftsmanlike excellence of completeness—remarkable. In the section of jewellery, for example, riving after the perfection of French work-the school of Lay--ayis evident; but the executants are in nearly every cases deplorably, hopelessly handicapped by the painfully old - want of technical skill. The effort is extremely praiseworthy, it course, but it is only too evident that these amateur jewell enamellers have begun at the wrong end; at least, t. believe that they may cultivate the Art while neglecting the designer. These enthusiasts-whose enthusiasm we assur be the last to dash—would actually form a school of Principle in the decorative arts, just as there were once Primitives in painting author forgot that the best and most admired of the genuine Prin. ... could paint, however deficient they may have been in naturalism. Smilarly, in the furniture section we have a display of which, with any exceptions, the main characteristic seems to be clumsiness, even when it is not downright ugliness. The workmanship seems to be honest and sincere; and the doors and drawers often work with ease; but the object has frequently some lamentable failing in design, decorative or constructional. Thus, Mr. Macartney's interesting caline in unpolished teak seems to be much too light in the subtructure, as it vibrates ominously when handled. Now, it is an essential merit in chests of drawers that they should not wobble when used. Perhaps the most successful piece is the beautiful roseword cabinet with old silver mounts of Mr. W. A. S. Benson—one of the most satisfactory exhibits in the show.

But there are many objects of real beauty in what may be called, in the better sense, this variety show-and of interest as well as beauty. There is the printing, in which the best examples of the Chiswick Press and the Essex House Press surpass in charm and utility combined, the more exotic, or at least antiquated and affected, distinction of the Kelmscott and "Vale" type. But the page decorations of Mr. Ricketts are alike elegant, ingenious, and delightid. The artist is dainty and skilful, also, in his illumination on vellum, and original and felicitous in his graceful book-bindings—a section,

dances orchestrated by Moszkowski, and Tschaikowsky's paraphrase of themes by Mozart. "THE PRINCE OF BORNEO" We are, it seems, to have a good many new comic operas in the course of the present autumn, amongst others a new Persian opera from the pen of Sir Arthur Sullivan, already in rehearsal at pomegranates. the Savoy, a version of the popular German opera, The Snow Man, at the Lyceum, and comic operas at the Lyric and elsewhere. The The Times" INSTALMENT **OBTAINABLE**

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Aural Notes

THE SEASON

The year has held its own in the matter of rainfall, but this is all that it has been able to accomplish. The good rainfall of January, February, April, and September accumulated a store sufficient to balance a very dry March and July, and an almost entirely rainless August. The position would be very satisfactory but for one important fact. Last year had only 19:10 inches of rainfall, and the average of the last twenty years is 26:58 inches. Thus a deficiency of 7:48 inches in the supply to the subsoil was indicated on January 1, and this deficiency is to-day there. If we have a wet period from November to April, each month adding an inch to the mean, matters will be nice and level for the May flowers of 1900; on the other hand, such weather would be against grain sowings and threshings, would be bad for the lambs, and would breed agues, rheumatism, and the twenty other complaints

associated with continued damp. If we don't have any such moisture, the thirst of the subsoil will dry the surface soil from below with great rapidity, and crops in 1900 will almost certainly be gravely deficient as a consequence. Sir John Lawes, in his



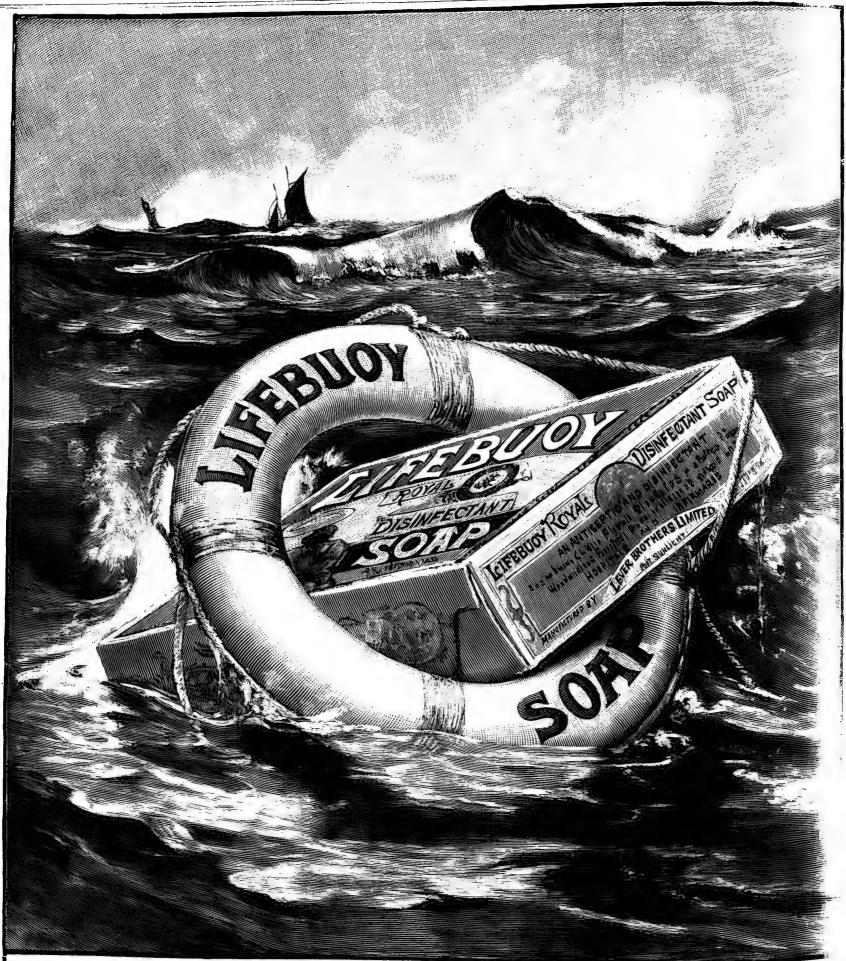
The rbove remarkable photograph, which appears in this week's Golden Penny, shows a man jumping across the stand rock in the "dells of Wisconsin," at a height of x10 feet, the jump being five and a belf feet

AN EXTRAORDINARY JUMP

interesting letter on the crops of 1899, shows that already the strain of a dry season has been considerable. Our crops have he the main yielded well, but the good result has been confined to do crops of the capitalist, that is to say, of those fields which are real make and fortified by added manure. Where manure a lineable applied, the hot summer gave over 42 bushels of which are real maked applied, the hot summer gave over 42 bushels of which weighing over 61 lb. to the bushel, the average yield of a winghing manured land being a little over 35 bushels weighing a little over 35 bushels of weighing a little over 35 bushels weighing a little over 35 bushels of weighing a little over 35 bushels weighing a little over 35 bushels of weighing a little over 35 bushels weighing a little over 35 bushels of weighing a little over 35 bushels weighing a little over 35 bushels of weighing a little over 35 bushels weighing a little over 35 bushel

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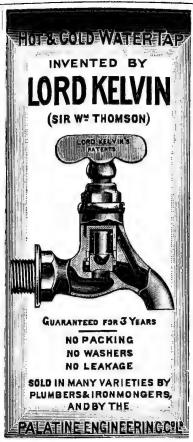
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UNEQUALLED FOR DELICACY AND FLAVOR

news from Wimbledon is that a light railway is to be run by the London County Council right across Wimbledon Common. This abominable proposal was little heeded when made, as the consent of the Conservators of the Common was necessary, and nobody believed this could be obtained. But by some means the Conservators have been "got" over or talked over, and the worst outrage on the openair rights of London which has been committed since Burton's Piece at Chelsea was seized by the War Office in 1889, is now nearly, if not quite, an accomplished fact. Is it too much to hope that the London M.P.'s will unite to bring in a Bill rescinding the powers under which the railway can be made?

NATURAL HISTORY NOTES

The cold winds which set in about the autumnal equinox warned the swallows that summer was over, and during the past week the hirundines have been assembling in great flocks ready for departure. The swifts have already gone. The last was seen at Budleigh,

Salterton, on September 28, and even this is late. A very rare butterfly, Colias Hyale, has been taken at Oxford. The last recorded capture there was in 1892. The death's head moth has been less scarce than usual this season. The saffron butterfly, C. Edusa, has this year extended its range to Ireland. Although fairly common in England, and very abundant in France, this butterfly had been hitherto unknown in Ireland. A small noctua moth, N. Plusia Moneta, has become quite common this year. The Red Admiral butterfly, V. Atalanta, has been more common this season than any other vanessa. The small tortoiseshell is getting comparatively rare. The goat moth caterpillar has been taken of late in several places on ash and willow. It is full fed taken of late in several places on ash and willow. It is full fed in September after two years in the tree. The tree suffers much from its voracity, but it is a rare species of insect in Great Britain. The "Journal" of the Board of Agriculture states that the wood leopard moth seems to be less scarce than of yore. The title Zeuzera Æsculi is taken from the caterpillar's former

AITCHISON'S PATENT

custom of feeding on the chestnut tree, but it stems now to be custom of feeding on the caterollar of the ordinary now to be taking to pear trees in preference—a taste much be ented by the taking to pear trees in proceed by the owners of orchards. The caterpillar of the ordinary garden white butterfly, P. Brassicæ, has been extremely destructive this season.

PEDIGREE ANIMALS

Addressing the Gloucestershire farmers the other by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Long, said that while our als might be of Agriculture, and might be rendered unprofitable on account of foreign compaction, England was likely not only to retain her present pre-emines as a breeder was likely not only to become more and as a breeder of fine live stock, but was likely to become more and more the store. house on which foreigners could draw and so ild draw for house on which probable the stallions, bulls and terms, for the improvement of local breeds. The increased jurchases for Argentine and Canada were very gratifying, and the European buyers were also increasing in number.

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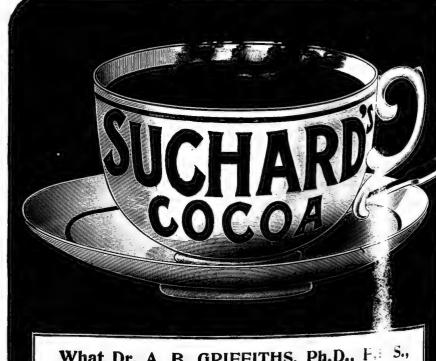
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